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No. 3387.

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LECTURER and DEMONSTRATOR in CHEMISTRY will shortly be
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Registrar, who will supply details.
Bangor, September 25th, 1892.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, NOTTINGHAM.

ARTS, SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURE.
Prospectus (138 pages), with particulars of all Courses, sent on applica-
tion to the Secretary.
NEXT SESSION will begin on MONDAY, October 10th.

BEDFORD COLLEGE, London (for WOMEN),

8 and 9, York-place, Baker-street, W.
THE SESSION in the COLLEGE and ART SCHOOL begins on
THURSDAY, October 6, 1892. Students are expected to attend on
WEDNESDAY, October 5, between the hours of 2 and 4, to enter their
names.

THE TRAINING DEPARTMENT will also REOPEN on THURSDAY,
October 6.
All inquiries to be made of
LUCY J. RUSSELL, Honorary Secretary.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of

ENGLAND.
THE EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for the Society's TEN
JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS, of the value of 200 each, will take place on
NOVEMBER 8th and 9th next, at the Society's Rooms, and at the Schools
from which Pupils are entered by the Head Masters.
Entries finally close on October 15th. Copies of the Regulations and
Forms of Entry may be had on application to
ERNEST CLARKE, Secretary.
12, Hanover-square, W., September, 1892.

THE INSTITUTE of ACTUARIES,

STAPLE INN HALL, HOLBORN, W.C.
September, 1892.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXAMINATION in the First
Part of the Examination for admission to the Classes of Fellow and
Associate will be held in Staple Inn Hall, Holborn, and at the Office of
the Scottish Life Assurance Company, 77, George-street, Edinburgh,
and at the Office of the National Assurance Company (Ireland), 3, College
Green, Dublin, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 28th and 29th October,
1892, from 10 to 2 o'clock in the morning of each day. Associates and
Students of the Institute must give fourteen days' notice in writing,
addressed to the Hon. Secretaries, of their intention to present them-
selves for Examination, and must at the same time remit the Examination
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MICHAELMAS TERM begins OCTOBER 3.—For particulars apply to
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THE YORKSHIRE COLLEGE, LEEDS.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND ARTS.
THE NINETEENTH SESSION will BEGIN on MONDAY, October 10.
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2. For Occasional and Evening Students.
3. For Medical Students.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

LECTURES ON ZOOLOGY.

The General Course of Lectures on Zoology by Prof. W. F. R.
WELDON, M.A. F.R.S., commences on WEDNESDAY, October 4, at
1 p.m. These Lectures are intended to meet the requirements of
Students preparing for the various Examinations of the University
of London.

A Special Course of Lectures on Animal Variation, addressed to
Senior Students who intend to pursue Original Investigations in
Zoology, will be given in the Lent Term.
J. M. HORSBURGH, M.A., Secretary.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—The

ADVANCED CLASS OF BOTANY, by Prof. F. W. OLIVER,
M.A. D.Sc., will COMMENCE on OCTOBER 6th, at 10 a.m., continuing
three days a week throughout the Session.—Prof. H. MARSHALL
W. B.D., of the Royal Engineering College, Cooper's-hill,
has kindly consented to give a Course of Ten Lectures on 'The Morpho-
logy and Physiology of Fungi and Schizomycetes.' These will be
adapted for Students who already possess a general knowledge of
Botany, and will commence on Thursday, October 13th, at 3 p.m.
J. M. HORSBURGH, M.A., Secretary.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

THE SESSION of the FACULTIES of ARTS and LAWS and of
SCIENCE (including the Indian and Oriental Schools and the Depart-
ment of Fine Arts) will BEGIN on OCTOBER 3rd. The Introductory
Lecture will be given at 2 p.m. by Prof. A. E. HOUSMAN, B.A.

Professors.

F. Althaus, Ph.D.—German.
T. Hudson Beare, R.Sc. Assoc. M.Inst.C.E. F.R.S.E.—Engineering and
Mechanical Technology.
Edw. Spencer Beesly, M.A.—Ancient and Modern History.
Cecil Bendall, M.A.—Sanskrit.
Rev. T. G. Bonney, D.Sc. LL.D. F.R.S. F.G.S.—Geology and Mineralogy
(Vices Goldsmith Professorship).
T. W. Rhys Davids, LL.D. Ph.D.—Buddhist Literature.
Antonio Farnelli, L.R.—Italian Language and Literature.
Rev. D. W. Marks—Hebrew (Goldsmith Professorship).
G. C. Foster, B.A. F.R.S.—Physics (Quain Professorship).
H. S. Foxwell, M.A.—Political Economy.
Alexander Henry, M.A. LL.B.—Jurisprudence and Constitutional Law
and History.
M. H. Hill, M.A. D.Sc.—Mathematics.
A. E. Housman, B.A.—Latin.
W. P. Ker, M.A.—English Language and Literature (Quain Professor-
ship).
H. Lallemand, B.Sc.—French Language and Literature.
A. Legros—Fine Arts (Slade Professorship).
Rev. D. W. Marks—Hebrew (Goldsmith Professorship).
F. A. Muirson, M.A.—Roman Law.
F. W. Oliver, M.A. D.Sc.—Botany (Quain Professorship).
Carl Pearson, M.A. LL.B.—Applied Mathematics and Mechanics.
R. S. Poole, LL.D.—Archæology (Vices Professorship).
J. P. Postgate, M.A.—Comparative Philology.
W. Ramsay, Ph.D. F.R.S.—Chemistry.
Charles Rieu, Ph.D.—Arabic and Persian.
E. A. Schaffer, F.R.S.—Physiology (Jodrell Professorship).
T. Roger Smith, F.R.S.—Architecture.
J. Sully, M.A. LL.D.—Philosophy of Mind and Logic (Grote Professor-
ship).
L. F. Vernon Harcourt, M.A. M.Inst.C.E.—Civil Engineering and Sur-
veying.
W. F. R. Weldon, M.A. F.R.S.—Zoology and Comparative Anatomy
(Jodrell Professorship).
W. Wyse, M.A.—Greek.
Watson Smith, F.C.S. F.I.C. (Lecturer)—Chemical Technology.
Hugh Stannus, F.R.I.B.A. (Lecturer)—Applied Art.
Students are admitted to all Classes without previous examination.
Scholarships, &c., of the value of 2,000 may be awarded annually.
The regulations as to these, and further information as to Classes,
Prizes, &c., may be obtained from the Secretary.
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For further particulars see Supplement to University Calendar (James
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PARIS.—The ATHENÆUM can be obtained on
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UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH.

LADIES are admitted to all the ARTS LECTURES, at present em-
bracing Twenty-four different Subjects, beginning OCTOBER 19, and
also to GRADUATION in ARTS. For further information see Supple-
ment to the University Calendar (Mr. James Thain, 55, South Bridge,
price 1s.; by post 1s. 1d.), or apply to the DEAN of FACULTY, or to the
CLERK of SENATUS.
(Information as to Board and Lodgings may be obtained from Miss
LOUISA STEVENSON, Hon. Sec., Edinburgh Association for the University
Education of Women, 13, Randolph-crescent, Edinburgh.)
JOHN KIRKPATRICK, Secretary of SENATUS.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The College
adjoins Somerset House, and is close to the Temple Station of
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Young Men in Theology, Literature (Ancient and Modern), Science,
Engineering, Electricity, and Medicine. It has also a School of Fine
Art, and a Department for the preparation of Candidates for the Civil
Service. The Instruction in the College is adapted for Students above
the age of sixteen.

A Branch of the College is established at Kensington for the Higher
Education of Ladies. Non-Matriculated Students can attend Lectures
on any particular subject, and there are Evening Classes for Students
otherwise engaged during the day.

The School for Boys under sixteen has three divisions, Classical,
Mathematical, and Commercial.

The several DEPARTMENTS will REOPEN:—
Department of Theology, Department of General Literature, Depart-
ment of Science, Department of Engineering. On Thursday,
October 6, but New Students admitted on the preceding Tuesday.
Department of Medicine.—Monday, October 3.
Department of Evening Classes.—Monday, October 10.
Department of the School.—Wednesday, September 21. New Pupils
admitted on preceding day.

The Prospectus of any Department, together with a separate Syllabus
of the General Literature, Engineering, and Evening Class Departments,
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subjects of University Education by Professors and Lecturers on the staff
of King's College. The Lectures are adapted for Ladies above the age
of sixteen.

A class will be held for the special preparation of Ladies for the
Matriculation Examination of the University of London. This Class
will commence on September 12.

All other Classes commence on October 10. On that day, at 3 p.m., an
Inaugural Address will be given by Prof. HALES (Clerk Lecturer in
English Literature at Trinity College, Cambridge), to which all Students
and their friends are invited.

For a Prospectus or further information apply to the Vice-Principal,
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Full particulars may be had of the WARDEN, The Hostel, Croxteth-road,
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The WINTER SESSION will begin on MONDAY, October 3rd, 1892.

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For further particulars apply, personally or by letter, to the WARDEN
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For further particulars apply to the WARDEN of the College, St.
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UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

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THE WINTER SESSION of 1892-93 will OPEN on MONDAY, October 3, when the Prizes will be distributed at 4 P.M. by the Right Hon. Sir JOHN LEBROCK, Bart., M.P. D.C.L. LL.D. F.R.S.

TWO ENTRANCE SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS of 150l. and 60l. respectively, open to First-year Students, will be offered for competition. The Examination will be held on September 28, 29, and 30, and the subjects will be Chemistry and Physics, with either Physiology, Botany, or Zoology, at the option of the Candidates.

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A register of approved Lodgings is kept by the Medical Secretary, who also has a list of local Medical Practitioners, Clergymen, and others who receive Students into their houses.

Prospectuses and all particulars may be obtained from the Medical Secretary, Mr. GEORGE KENDLE. G. H. MAKINS, Dean.

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"It was generally known that the King when at Paris in 1815 had consulted Madame Le Norman, the famous fortune-teller. She foretold that the King would die some day in June, 1840 (naming the day). On my arrival at Berlin in 1837 the prophecy was well known and frequently mentioned in society, and believed in. It was also reported that on the 1st of January in that year his grandson (afterwards the Emperor Frederick III.), then a boy of ten years, when sitting on his grandfather's knee, said, 'What a pity it is, dear grandpapa, that you must die this year!' This reminder of Madame Le Norman's prophecy was said to have had a fatal effect on the King's mind. I was never able to obtain a truthful confirmation of this incident, and am disposed to treat it as fiction; but it is, however, certain that the report of it was current at Berlin at the time. However, in foretelling the King's death in 1840 Madame Le Norman may have been somewhat guided by history, and a feeling likewise that a long period of twenty-five years was to elapse from the date of the prophecy to its fulfilment. The Great Elector died in 1640, Frederick William II. died in 1740; and, viewing the King's age at that time, it was not at all unlikely that he would live to 1840, and thus complete the third century of the death of a Prussian monarch."

Concerning the end of another great ruler, Alexander of Russia, Lord Augustus makes the remarkable statement that, oppressed by the discovery, real or imaginary, of a plot to assassinate him, he resisted the treatment of his physicians at Taganrog, and finally tore off the leeches which, at the empress's urgent entreaty, he had suffered to be applied, expiring shortly afterwards.

In 1844 Lord Augustus, "having," as he says, "been seven years on the list of those patriotic servants who had served their country without any salary," was transferred to Stuttgart as a paid *attaché*, and there and thereabouts he was employed until and during the revolutionary upheaval of 1848 and its sequel. Among other miscellaneous occupations, he accompanied Sir Stratford Canning, the "great Elchi" of later days, on his special mission to the European courts before settling down at Constantinople.

"It was during our stay at Munich that the famous address of Lamartine, then head of the French Ministry, was published. On returning

to the hotel one day I found Sir Stratford in a most excited state. He was pacing the room rapidly (as was his custom when agitated) in a state of furious wrath. I asked him what had happened, and he replied, with violent gesticulations, 'That life in Europe would be intolerable; that he would emigrate to Australia, Canada, or some other distant country; that he would not live with Socialists, demagogues, and red Communists'; and dashed down the newspaper he had been reading violently on the table in a paroxysm of indignation. I then learnt that he had been reading Lamartine's address, which certainly savoured strongly of Communist doctrines and democratic principles. I succeeded shortly in restoring him to calmness; but it was the first outburst I had witnessed, and I confess that I viewed it with surprise and dismay. But such was this distinguished man. He was of that fine and sensitive nature that the smallest jar on his high notions of what was just and right in the sight of God and man excited his whole nervous system in such a manner that he was unable to restrain his passions or control his feelings. Never was there a man more actuated by the highest principles of honour, of truth, and of justice; never was there any one more anxious to do a kind and generous action, or to recall any expression which in a moment of irritation might have given offence. Although an impressive writer, he was not an orator, like his distinguished relative, George Canning. He often said to me that this want of oratorical power had been the greatest mortification to him through life. He said that on several occasions the subject on which he had wished to address the House of Commons had been most carefully prepared, that the question was known to him in every detail, but that the moment he rose to address the House the whole vanished from him, leaving his mind and memory in a state of mist. He felt like the man who once rose to address the House, and got no further than 'Mr. Speaker, I conceive,' and after repeating that three times, sat down; on which the next speaker said, 'The hon. gentleman who has just sat down has conceived three times, and has brought forth nothing.'"

Though he was more or less concerned with the antecedents of the Crimean War, and contributes many items of information, at first or second hand, about the complications that led to it or followed it, Lord Augustus was at that time still serving in minor capacities, and he consequently has not much of importance to record about them from his own knowledge. The chronicle has more authority after 1858, when he was sent as an envoy-extraordinary to the Emperor of Austria, and began to be a mouthpiece of England in the negotiations and squabbles which resulted in the unification and independence of Italy and the building up of the German Empire. In 1860 he was transferred from Vienna to Berlin, and the official documents as well as the scraps of gossip which he prints help to place in startling perspective the momentous occurrences that were largely consequent on the diplomatic duel between Count Bismarck and Napoleon III. Especially noteworthy are his contributions to the history of Prussian expansion and German development under Bismarck's guidance. This incident, though not now given for the first time, is worth recalling:—

"At a dinner given in London in 1861 by Baron Brinnow to the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, Herr von Bismarck, who was one of the guests, had a long conversation with Mr. Disraeli, then leader of the Opposition. He then said that he should shortly be obliged to

undertake the direction of the Prussian Government; that his first duty would be to reorganize the army; that he would then take the first best pretext to declare war against Austria, to dissolve the Germanic Diet, to overpower the middle and smaller States, and to give a national union to Germany under the leadership of Prussia. 'I am come here,' he said, 'to say this to the Queen's Ministers.' Mr. Disraeli's remark on this extraordinary programme, which was later literally fulfilled, was, 'Take care of that man; he means what he says.'

Lord Augustus Loftus recalls the fact that Count Bismarck was during the Crimean War the virtual director of the foreign policy of Prussia, and that his influence was always invoked by the Court party when there was a fear that the king was leaning to the Western powers. In his opinion the Count's sympathies were not involved on either side in that contest, his object throughout being to resist anything tending to Austrian preponderance in Germany. His great claim to the gratitude of his countrymen is that he was "the first Prussian minister who had the courage to use the military power which had been in constant preparation since the peace of 1815" for the consolidation of national unity.

In a general review of Bismarck's career Lord Augustus says:—

"In transacting business with him I found him extremely clear-sighted, seizing every point with remarkable lucidity, and always selecting the proper word when expressing himself in English. He was a good friend, but a bitter enemy. He was haughty and arrogant in his manner, and unforgiving and vindictive towards those who opposed him; but with all these defects, he has proved himself to be the most remarkable man of the age, and in future history will be regarded as the regenerator of Germany. I always considered him to be hostile to England, however much he may occasionally have indulged in admiration of her. He was jealous of her naval supremacy, of her commercial wealth, and of the moral power she exercised in the world."

On another page Lord Augustus gives us his impressions of Bismarck's chief associate in the building up of the German Empire, followed by an amusing anecdote:—

"Field-Marshal Von Moltke was universally recognized as the first strategist in Europe. I knew him personally for fifty years, having made his acquaintance on his return from Turkey, where he had been employed to reform and instruct the Turkish army. He was the most simple, unassuming, and kindhearted man I ever met, even when he was at the summit of his glorious career. His calmness and composure never forsook him, and his powers of organization were marvellous. He was never put out, and never uttered a hasty word. When Prussia was on the brink of war with Austria, and his aide-de-camp came to announce some important intelligence, he found General Moltke reading an English novel. He had married an English lady, to whom he was devotedly attached. He was a good linguist, or, as was said, 'he was silent in five languages,' for he was by nature taciturn and reserved in conversation; but his observations were always remarkable for their lucidity, moderation, and consummate good sense. He was a very religious man, and his actions were always governed by the highest principles of justice and duty. He was very humane, and during the war in France often counteracted the stern severity of Count Bismarck. I remember when Count Bismarck threatened to shoot all captives from balloons, General Moltke interposed, as

such orders could only emanate from the Chief of the Staff. A case of this kind occurred when I was Ambassador at Berlin in 1870. M. Worth, the great modiste, or a member of his firm bearing that name, was made prisoner by the Prussians out of a balloon from Paris. His brother, or a relation of his, arrived at Berlin in great haste and trepidation, fearing that the captive, who had been sent to Cologne, would be summarily disposed of as threatened by Count Bismarck. This gentleman rushed into my room at ten o'clock at night, and in an agitated tone of voice claimed his captured relation. I first informed him that the captive was not in the possession of Her Majesty's Embassy, and I next calmed his fears as to his future fate. I told him that I had already taken official steps for his release, and I had no doubt that in a few days he would be restored safe and sound to the bosom of his family. I observed that it was regrettable that he should have been inconvenienced and his family alarmed by the untoward incident, but that in time of war, if gentlemen sought to escape from a besieged city in a balloon, which did not, unfortunately, land them at the destination they wished, but reached *terra firma* in the centre of the besieging army, they could not be surprised at their being looked upon as involuntary spies, and consequently kept in detention while inquiries were taking place as to their personality. I added that his family need be under no alarm as to his early liberation. The over-excitement and agitation of my visitor may have been excusable, but it was in reality rather comical."

It will be seen that in these pages there is quick transition from great to small affairs. Lord Augustus Loftus does not give evidence of remarkable statesmanship or exceptional shrewdness in estimating the nature of the political movements in which as an English minister he had to take some part, or the characters of more influential players in the game; but his narrative is pleasantly written and instructive, and we hope he may bring it down to a later date.

New Chapters in Greek History: Historical Results of Recent Excavations in Greece and Asia Minor. By Percy Gardner, M.A., Litt.D. (Murray.)

THE "new chapters" of this title, as we are warned by the preface of the Lincoln and Merton Professor of Classical Archaeology and Art, are not the chapters of the book, but those which have been opened to history by recent researches at Mycenæ, Olympia, and other sites. About half the book, indeed, consists of articles republished, wholly or in the main, from various reviews and magazines. Professedly "a rough outline," and without pretension "to be exhaustive," it is consistently popular both in style and treatment. Nevertheless, as it is put forth under a sense of "the responsibility of publishing such opinions as many years of study of the subject have suggested," we accept it as embodying the best considered conclusions of the school of Oxford. "I have written," says the author, "not for archaeologists, but for the ordinary educated reader, for those"—and it is liberal to distinguish them from archaeologists—

"who are acquainted with the literature, or the history, or the art of Greece, and who wish to fill up lacunæ, or to learn in what directions the spade is increasing our acquaintance with ancient Hellas."

It is certain that the lacunæ referred to offer the most perplexing and tantalizing problems to the student of Greece. They are intervals in the momentous history of the first true start of progressive civilization, which are either utterly blank—opaque, starless—or fields of phantasmal incidents, brilliant, discernible fitfully, but beyond our present power to define or reduce to settled order and sequence. The discoveries of Schliemann and his emulators are of a nature to awaken hopes of enhancement of the time-penetrating power of critical apparatus, and it is natural for the world to expect satisfaction on the point from its accredited instructors. Prof. Gardner in undertaking the service indicates as one extraordinary lacuna the interval of over three centuries between 1100 B.C., the fairly certified date of the Dorian invasion, and 776 B.C., the commencement of the Olympiads. We can but concede to him that archaeologically—that is, with regard to material monuments recovered by his favourite spade—a blank it is; but when he qualifies it further as also a blank historically, we note a failure of that historical appreciation apart from which archaeological study is trifling. The following paragraph is in this respect self-contradictory:—

"We have thus a period of three centuries and a quarter which is almost a blank as regards events of which we have any knowledge. Yet the state of Greece as represented in the mythic legends so entirely differs from the state of Greece as it appears in the dawning of history, that we are compelled to believe that there is a gap between. This gap is supposed to be filled with obscure events and inglorious names. It is supposed that exhausted Greece was, in these centuries, recovering from the benumbing effects of the Dorian conquest, and rising by slow degrees to the height of civilization from which she had fallen through the wandering of the tribes. But it would appear that this blank space of time held the seeds of the rapid development of after times. It was then that wealthy and prosperous Greek colonies grew up along the whole Asiatic coast, and Cumæ arose as the first outpost of Hellas towards the west. Into this period fall the Lycurgean legislation, which laid the foundation of the greatness of Sparta, and the rise of the Homeric and Hesiodic schools of poetry, which fixed for all time the main outlines of Greek mythology and the Greek language."

But this is itself a story of rapid development, the seeds of which must have been held, and are to be searched for, in a space of time still anterior. An authenticated course of colonization, legislation, social intercourse, and poetic development is a noble report of work completed within such limits; the historian who deals worthily here with the materials that are at hand will be treating of no "dark backward and abysm of time," nor will his readers have to complain of a beggarly account of vacant chapters. The true gap, to which we are brought precipitously, is on the further side of the Dorian invasion. Here, indeed, both archaeology and historic record leave us in more than comparative darkness. Of legends which break off suddenly at this line of demarcation there are abundance beckoning beyond. But they consist of mythus and tradition intermingled and intertangled. The most conspicuous name in a long-sounding roll may represent a mountain, a heavenly body, or a tribe, and, even

if it once had a personal attribution, has probably (and it is fortunate if that is the worst) become the general type of a dynasty. Defective and confused traditions, falsified genealogies, unscrupulous variations of poets, all mixed up and altered and re-altered, come to us at last in a body of documents which it may seem futile to regard as historical in any sense. But as results of historical convulsions, documents they are which we are bound to submit to what critical sagacity is at command for the analysis; and any assistance which archaeologists can furnish will be welcome indeed.

It is the claim of Prof. Gardner that they have "discovered an archaeological record of the rise of the Hellenic nation," and, thanks to Dr. Schliemann above all others, have "succeeded in passing the abyss which the Greeks themselves did not succeed in passing, the gap which divides the Hellas of history from heroic Greece."

Under the term "heroic Greece" Mr. Gardner appears to include the age of the occupants of the Mycenaean graves, and that of the stage of civilization which Homer made the basis of his descriptions, if not even the age of the poet himself. But the characteristics are multifarious which are common to the Homeric Greece, whether of fact or fancy, and the Greece of Polycrates and Pisistratus; whereas for aught that has been disclosed to us at Mycenæ and Tiryns, we might there be in another world. If, indeed, the seeds of development into heroic or historic Greece existed there, they are as absolutely out of ken as the leaf and flower which are potentially existent in a seed hitherto unknown. Neither in the plans of the palaces nor in the forms and enrichments of ornaments, utensils, or weapons, do we find any type which clearly marks a stage of transition to the specifically Greek. On the conditions and processes of this marvellous transition these discoveries leave us as much in the dark as ever. Herein lies a trace of excuse for those archaeologists who—biased somewhat, perhaps, by aversion to be taught the true interpretation of Greek by a grocer—persisted so long in assigning the primæval remains to Byzantines or to barbarians after the Christian era.

In truth, the self-assertion of archaeologists may make students of antiquity in the nobler sense as jealous of archaeology as any theologian of idolatry. The claim to distinction on the ground of dealing "entirely with facts, not with words, with actual objects, not with mere notions," is a plain postponement of meaning to matter, of thought to sensation, of soul to body. "Archæology," the professor naïvely admits, "does not take the same view of history as did the historians"—apparently an obsolete tribe.

"In old days history was regarded as the chronicle of the doings of a few great men, their successions, their enterprises, their victories and failures. Historians found little worth recording but [it seems implied, such trifles as] the spread of empires, the results of battles, the founding of states.....Archæology, far from telling us of government and the deeds of heroes, tells us rather facts about the external life of men, of the houses in which they lived, the weapons they used.....From the outward facts revealed by spade and pick we are enabled to judge of the civilization attained by a nation, of

its commerce and its art, perhaps of its ethnical affinities, but only rarely of its laws and government or of its moral and intellectual condition."

But after these last momentous exclusions we are left to wonder what is the worth of the civilization of which archaeology enables us to judge the degree. Costume and properties are no more expository of mind and morals—of character in short—in history than on the stage. "The apparel oft proclaims the man"—but ever that man most exactly whose nature is least worth reading.

Is it that archaeology has a selective attraction for the natures insensible to beauty, or does the study deaden the feeling which was so lively in the Greek? The question is prompted by such utterances as the following:—

"It is not Reubens [sic] nor even Michael Angelo who really takes hold of our younger lovers of painting, but Giotto or Fra Angelico. For one archaeologist who really cares for the Laocoon or even the Hermes of Praxiteles, three will be found who are strongly affected by the Hestia Giustiniani or the Harpy tomb."

References to "the figures which adorn the beautiful archaic Lycian monument in the British Museum known as the Harpy tomb," and to "the sculptures of this lovely monument," prepare a surprise for whomever they may send to visit these interesting but grim bas-reliefs.

The chapter on Eleusis and the Mysteries is too short to do justice—to do anything but injustice—to the subject. The article in the 'Encyclopedia Britannica' and recent Hibbert Lectures are good correctives. There is, however, interest and instruction to be gleaned from all the essays, of which those on Olympia, the successors of Alexander, and the excavations on the Athenian acropolis are perhaps the best. In the last of these there is an oddly expressed reference to a statue mentioned by Pausanias, of which the inscribed base has been found: "One cannot but wish that some copy or record remained to us of the statue of Diitrephes pierced by arrows, apparently an anticipation of St. Sebastian of Christian painters." We have only too sufficient a record of the incident which the son of Diitrephes thought worthy of commemoration in bronze. Diitrephes received the arrows while regaining his ship, as to our regret he succeeded in doing, after turning loose a band of savage Thracian mercenaries to slaughter an entire troop of school-children at Mycalessus—a misery on which Thucydides for once relaxes his sternness to bestow a compassionating line.

Rulers of India.—Lord William Bentinck. By Demetrius Boulger. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THE volumes of Sir W. Hunter's important series keep following each other with praiseworthy regularity. Mr. Boulger's monograph on Lord William Bentinck gives on the whole a just and fairly accurate presentment of the peaceful, humane, and reforming Governor-General, who waged stern war on a barbarous rite, broke up a great gang of professional stranglers, restored India's financial soundness, opened new careers for natives in the public service, and made English the channel for all modern teaching in State-aided schools. Mr. Boulger

writes of his hero with perfect sympathy, which seldom runs into overpraise. But here and there he seems to betray an imperfect knowledge of his facts. Readers of Wilson's and Marshman's histories will be surprised, for instance, to hear that Lord W. Bentinck made English the "official" as well as the literary language of India. In describing the controversy between the "Orientalists" and the "Anglicists," which evoked Macaulay's famous minute—quoted in this volume—not a word is said of the champion Orientalist, Horace Wilson, who also, as Mr. Boulger shows from one of Lord William's minutes, had opposed the abolition of *sati*. On p. 149 we are told in effect that Bentinck substituted English for Persian in the courts of law, whereas we know that in the Company's courts Persian was displaced, not by English, but by Hindustani and other vernaculars.

In dealing with the Vellore Mutiny Mr. Boulger might have made out a stronger case for his hero if he had followed any of the standard histories. At p. 150 there is a sentence which defies all construing as it stands. In another page the word *annexion* is probably an accidental, though really a legitimate substitute for "annexation." These and other traces of careless editing affect one much as the flies in amber affected the poet. We "wonder how the devil they got there."

In his zeal for elaborating the part played by Bentinck in "the development of the British administration of India," Mr. Boulger discards those personal details which lend so human an interest to the biographies of eminent men. His picture of the reforming statesman, the upright, capable, hardworking, self-reliant ruler of India, is drawn with creditable care and fulness. But we think that some passages from Bentinck's minutes, good as they are, and some even of the author's general remarks, might with advantage have been exchanged for a few of the anecdotes told by Meadows Taylor, Macaulay, and the late Mr. W. Taylor, of Patna.

William Cavendish Bentinck was a veteran soldier of twenty-nine when in 1803 he became Governor of Madras, and he had made some mark in European politics when in 1827 he sailed out to Calcutta as Governor-General. He was born in the purple, being second son of that Duke of Portland who headed the ill-famed Coalition Ministry of 1783, and afterwards held high office for many years under Pitt. In forwarding a farewell address from the people of Madras to the Marquis Wellesley, the young Governor expressed his warm approval of "that system of policy which has founded British greatness upon Indian happiness." Here he sounded the key-note of the policy which specially distinguished his own career as Governor-General of India during the seven years of his beneficent rule. With all the courage of his opinions he set himself steadily to the work of retrenchment and reform—work sometimes invidious, as in the case of the Half-Batta Order and the civil service reductions, which the commands of the Court of Directors and his own zeal for economy alike impelled him to carry through. His suppression of *sati* was one of those bold experiments which former Governors-General had shrunk from

essaying, but for which the time seemed fortunately ripe. Before decreeing it, Bentinck took care, as his minute in this volume shows, to fortify himself with the deliberate opinions of nearly all the most competent judges, native as well as English, in the country.

It was under Bentinck's auspices that William Sleeman undertook his successful campaign against those semi-religious murderers, the Thugs. In his scheme for making English the literary language of India Bentinck was strongly supported by the ripe experience of Sir Charles Metcalfe and the reasoned rhetoric of Lord Macaulay.

It was due largely to Bentinck's prompting that Parliament, in 1833, decreed the removal of all special barriers, whether of creed, caste, or race, to the free employment of native Indians in the public service. On behalf of native Christians he contrived to amend the Hindu law of inheritance, which virtually reserved for Hindu heirs alone the right of succession to the property of a Hindu. One or two of his reforms, such as the abolition of flogging in the Sepoy army, did more credit to his humanity than to his discretion. It seemed unfair to forbid the flogging of Sepoys altogether while the British soldier in the same country was still liable to his fifty or a hundred lashes.

It was with Bentinck's approval that the long-desired settlement of the North-West Provinces was fairly set on foot, and that steamers began to navigate the Ganges up to Allahabad. Had his efforts been properly backed elsewhere he would have forestalled by many years the opening of a regular overland route from England to India across Egypt. In his dealings with native states Bentinck sometimes found circumstances too strong for that policy of strict non-interference which pleased him best.

Bentinck's policy towards the frontier states on the Satlaj and the Indus was, partly at least, inspired by a growing fear of Russian encroachments on Persia. The commercial treaty with Sind led in effect to the conquest of that country ten years afterwards. The treaty of alliance with Ranjit Singh emboldened Shah Shuja to attempt the reconquest of Afghanistan, and formed the basis of another treaty out of which arose our first Afghan war, begun only a few months before Bentinck's death. Thornton's attack upon his personal character as one which "added the treachery of the Italian to the caution of the Dutchman" will be read with a smile by those who think of the inscription carved upon his statue in front of the Calcutta Maidan, and remember how he won and held the esteem and friendship of such colleagues as Metcalfe and Macaulay.

Cynwulf's Christ: an Eighth Century English Epic. Edited, with a Modern Rendering, by Israel Gollancz, M.A. (Nutt.)

HALF a century has elapsed since Thorpe first printed the Exeter Book, and as yet we have had no complete re-editing of the text from the manuscript, though the labours of Grein, Dietrich, Schipper, and many other workers in the field of Old English literature have done something to clear the way for such an enterprise. This

enterprise has been undertaken, we are glad to say, by an English scholar, for it is from an as yet unpublished recension of the whole of the famous codex that Mr. Gollancz has detached the text of his 'Christ.' Without entering into a detailed criticism of Mr. Gollancz's editing at this stage of the work, we may say at once that, from this specimen of it, we look forward with some confidence to a satisfactory treatment of the complete MS. when it appears in the Early English Text Society's volume. It is evident that Mr. Gollancz devotes the utmost care and patience to the study of the original, while he is possessed of a judicious conservatism which never, or at least very rarely, permits him to abandon the manuscript reading where this is susceptible of any reasonable interpretation, however tempting some conjectural emendation may be. Thus, just to take one instance, Grein would have *lic and gæst* in l. 1578, and this is certainly attractive; but the MS. *leoht and gæst* is clearly defensible, and therefore rightly retained.

We turn to the translation, upon the success of which the present volume must largely depend for its acceptance, since it is designed as much for the intelligent "general reader" as for the specialist. Mr. Gollancz uses in his rendering a species of rather jerky blank verse with an intermixture of lines of irregular length which we cannot commend; we are unable to see that it has any peculiar merit of its own in the direction of reproducing the movement of the original to compensate for its harshness and want of form, and we scarcely think it is likely to give much gratification to those unacquainted with Old English, or to attract them to the study of it for its own sake as fine literature. We regret this the more because this editor deserves praise for his endeavour to keep before the reader the æsthetic side of the study of our ancient poetry, which there is far too great a tendency on the part of philological editors to disregard or to obscure. It would, of course, be unfair to expect the translator to reproduce in modern English "the wonder of its varying verse, expressive of every shade of human emotion" (as Mr. Gollancz enthusiastically describes it); but the "mere English" reader must feel himself called upon to take a good deal on trust when he is asked to accept, as an approach to an adequate representation thereof, lines such as in this rather favourable specimen of the version:—

Water shall burn as wax; more wonders shall be there

than any mortal may conceive in mind,
when the roar and the storm and the raging blast
shall shatter all creation; men shall then wail,
with abject voices shall they weep and moan,
humbled, saddened, with penitence o'erwhelmed.

Less inspiring are:—

And gledes shall gorge the golden ornaments.

Nathless a wight can heal each noxious ill.

Though they no mental understanding had.

Of that Bird's flight they might no knowledge have
Who made denial of the ascension.

It may be doubted whether the right sense of such *Uncwörter* as "rightwise" (1064), "hell-prone" (1122), is likely to be grasped by one unacquainted with *ryht-aræred*, *hel-fæst*. We see no justification for the sense given to *mund* in l. 92, or for Mr. Gollancz's

interpretation of *wopes hring* (536) as "unbroken weeping" (where, by the way, his rendering does not correspond with his pointing of the text). The exigencies of the metre appear to be responsible for "king of all kings" (404), where the literal translation of *dryhtna dryhten* is surely much stronger. *Feonda forespreca* (732) does not convey the idea which would naturally be attached to its rendering as "devils' advocate"; the words plainly mean "the chief of the devils." To *biges* in l. 1306—*þe* is apparently a mistake for *oppe* in the preceding line—the translator follows Thorpe in giving the meaning of "confesses," which is plausible, and makes better sense of the passage than the accepted "commits."

The appendices and *excursus* contain a good deal that is novel. Dietrich was the first to establish that what Thorpe regarded as disconnected poems of no literary value constitutes a religious epic of which the opening part is unfortunately lacking, and his conclusions have been generally accepted in their entirety; but if we are to agree with the present editor, the thirty-one lines usually looked upon as concluding the poem do not belong to it at all, but are to be regarded as the prelude to St. Guthlac, which immediately follows in the MS. This interesting point certainly deserves further investigation. In a scholarly discussion of the runes Mr. Gollancz brings forward an important piece of evidence in support of Cosijn's interpretation of the *ur*-symbol, and he has a theory of his own as to the *ŷr*. His whole treatment of this part of the subject is fresh and suggestive, and his speculation as to a possible connexion between the curious 'Fata Apostolorum' and 'Andreas'—which, if established, would prove the Cynwulfian authorship of the latter—is worthy of serious consideration.

The Livery Companies of the City of London.

By W. Carew Hazlitt. (Sonnenschein & Co.)

MORE than ten years have elapsed since a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire and report upon the City Livery Companies, their foundation and mode of government, the nature of their property, whether real or personal, trust or otherwise, as well as the manner in which such property was managed and the income expended; and nearly ten years have gone by since the Commission presented their report. To this report, which for conscientious research and elaborate detail has scarcely ever been surpassed, the Commissioners appended the returns which the various companies made by their request in order to assist them in their investigation.

The result was that the public were put into possession of facts relating to the inner life of the civic companies—from their embryo state as religious and social fraternities or guilds, until, passing through an epoch in which they were closely associated with the crafts and trades of the City, they became, as at the present day, institutions best known for their social and charitable qualities—of which few had been cognizant before. The report was disappointing, no doubt, to a certain class of people, and more especially to that class which had

shown itself the most anxious for the appointment of the Commission. Nothing but a Royal Commission would satisfy them that the companies were not in possession of untold wealth, wrongfully come by and grossly misused. It was believed to be no uncommon thing for a guest at one of the entertainments for which the companies are famous to find a five-pound note under his plate! A Commission would set such matters right. A Commission was appointed. The companies, with but few exceptions, made full disclosures (albeit under protest). They set out their title deeds to existence, the charters granted by the Crown; they did not hesitate to admit their wealth, whilst demonstrating how that wealth had been acquired; and they showed how at all times they had clearly distinguished, so far as was practicable, trust property from corporate. The Commissioners themselves could not do otherwise than bear testimony to the frank and masterly manner in which many of the returns had been drawn up. And yet there was disappointment—a disappointment arising from the feeling that instead of bringing the companies nearer to dissolution and their property to confiscation, the Commission only served to give them a longer lease of useful and honourable life.

It was time that the returns of the livery companies should be taken in hand and reduced into literary form. Parliamentary Blue-books do not often place their subject-matter in the most readable shape, nor are they always ready to one's hand. It is this task Mr. Hazlitt has set himself in the work before us. Taking the returns of the several companies for a foundation, he has worked into them additional historical matter gathered from the City's records, as set out in the 'Memorials of London and London Life,' by the late Mr. Riley, and the analytical index to a series of volumes known as "Remembrancia," more recently printed on behalf of the Corporation, as well as from Herbert's well-known history and other printed works on the subject. In some cases he has also derived information from the archives of the companies themselves; but we scarcely think he has devoted such time and labour to this source of inquiry as was desirable, and, indeed, necessary for his purpose.

To have given a fairly accurate and intelligent account of the twelve great livery companies and sixty-two minor companies of the City, besides half a hundred "voluntary associations which have disappeared or have merged in the Livery Guilds," within the compass of a volume containing fewer than seven hundred pages, is certainly to Mr. Hazlitt's credit. But we fear that the work can in no way be regarded as a trustworthy book of reference or text-book to the companies. It contains many inaccuracies, and some things that are altogether untrue. If we endeavour, so far as space permits, to point out some of its imperfections, it is, we can assure Mr. Hazlitt, with the hope that by so doing we shall be assisting him in bringing out a second and improved edition.

In some cases the author has been led astray by others. Thus, for instance, he has placed implicit trust in Herbert's list of the companies who sent representatives to the Common Council anno 50

Edward III., and so follows Herbert's errors of reading "Burrillers" for *Brouderers*, and "Brewers" for *Bowiers*. He is content, too, to follow Herbert in his suggestion that *portoken* signified "the soc-en or franchises at the port or gate," leaving one to infer that the gate here pointed to was Aldgate; whereas it is more probable that *port* in *portoken* as well as in *portreeve* represents no particular gate, but (by the grammatical figure known as *σχήμα καθ' ὅλον καὶ μέρος*) refers to the City at large. As regards the Cnichten Guild of London—which dissolved itself in 1125, as is generally known, by its surviving members entering the Priory of Holy Trinity, when the estates of the late guild were formed into a ward, henceforth known as the Ward of Portsoken—Mr. Hazlitt writes with very imperfect knowledge of the guild's history, ascribing as he does its end to absorption by the craft guilds some time prior to the reign of Edward II., or nearly two centuries after it had ceased to exist.

Again, he is led into error by following too implicitly a return made to the Commissioners by one of the great companies. In a paragraph (p. 255) too long to quote here, Mr. Hazlitt leads his readers to believe that in 1625 the Skinners' Company were forced under a *scire facias* to surrender their charter and title deeds, which were not restored until 1641; and that the City and all privileged bodies within its walls were reduced to much the same plight. The fact is that the Information against the City and the companies was only in respect of their Irish estates, which, by a judgment of the Star Chamber, were ordered to be confiscated in 1635, and were afterwards restored (1641) by the Long Parliament. It in no way affected the corporate status of the City and companies, or touched any of their property other than that which they held in Ireland. There are two points in connexion with the City's Irish estate which writers on this subject never sufficiently recognize. The first is, that neither the Corporation nor the livery companies ever had a desire to share in the undertaking of the Ulster Plantation at all; the matter was forced on them. And, secondly, they were induced the more readily to act the part required of them by promises of large profits to be derived from the undertaking, promises which the Crown authorities knew at the time of making them were little likely to be fulfilled. No one can read the Irish State Papers of the day without a feeling of disgust at the trickery which the Crown played upon the deputation sent over by the City to Ireland to view the estate which it was asked to take over.

We have only space to add that the Company of Paviours, Mr. Hazlitt notwithstanding, is still in existence; that the Gardeners are now numbered among the livery companies, having obtained a grant of a livery from the Court of Aldermen whilst Mr. Hazlitt's book was being passed through the press; that we have grave doubts as to the Brotherhood of Potters having become merged in the Armourers and Brasiers, it being more than probable that they have become incorporated with the Founders; that the Mayor's Court had no control over the companies, they being under the jurisdiction of the Court of Alder-

men; that the Latin term for Shearmen was *Tonsores*, not *Pannarii*; the latter term representing the Drapers; that it is by no means certain that the Merchant Taylors dealt in linen cloth, their proper *mestier* or "mystery" being the cutting it up for apparel; whilst it is certain that the companies as corporate bodies did not amass wealth by commerce, as Mr. Hazlitt would have us believe.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

- The Cuckoo in the Nest.* By Mrs. Oliphant. 3 vols. (Hutchinson & Co.)
A Girl with a Temper. By H. B. Finlay Knight. 3 vols. (Bentley & Son.)
Honours Easy. By Charles T. C. James. 3 vols. (Ward & Downey.)
A Big Stake. By Mrs. Robert Jocelyn. 3 vols. (White & Co.)
Jenny's Case. By Ellen F. Pinsent. 2 vols. (Sonnenschein & Co.)
The Finger of Scorn. By Reginald E. Salwey. 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)
Come, live with me and be my Love. By Robert Buchanan. (Heinemann.)
The One Good Guest. By L. B. Walford. (Longmans & Co.)
Per Aspera. By Georg Ebers. Translated from the German by Clara Bell. 2 vols. (Sampson Low & Co.)

MRS. OLIPHANT has, to some extent, made a new departure in her last novel. Her heroine for once is not a lady, though the graceful figure of Meg Osborne attracts much of our interest to a very womanly and motherly piece of female excellence. But she and her colonel (also a characteristic sketch) are subordinate to the marvellously energetic and aggressive little plebeian, Patty, who thrusts herself so successfully into the highest social circle that she knows, only to find disappointment there, and to learn that the indulgence of honest feeling is worth more than all the worldly spoils of her hard-won victory. It is impossible to sympathize with Patty in her unsentimental determination to marry the man who she knows is little better than an idiot, for the sake of future and reversionary advantages; but she is not to be judged apart from her environments; sentiment in her class is generally subordinated to material interests. And in spite of her coarseness and audacity, Patty is a very true woman under it all, and a very typical maid of the inn. Though she attributes the lowest motives to every relative of poor Gervase Piercey, and reduces the circle at Greysthott to silence and shame, she is not consciously unjust; she only has no common measure with which to gauge these unfamiliar natures; though she utilizes Sir Giles for her ambition, and diverts an ancient heritage from the natural heirs, "she does her duty by" the old man according to her lights, and is genuinely ignorant of any reason why the position her husband might have had should not revert to his widow. And in the end, when her heart is touched by her old lover, she is capable of renouncing the material advantages, or some of them, which she has gained by her systematic aggression. Though we are not inclined to rate 'The Cuckoo in the Nest' as one of the best of Mrs. Oliphant's works (the subject is too repellent in some ways, notably in the

sad figure of the fatuous Tony Lumpkin whom the heroine subjugates and marries), she has seldom, to our thinking, made a completer portrait than that of Patty. Her insight into the byways of manner and modes of thought of a certain class, Patty's roughness and decision, absolute want of reticence (her most appalling quality), faithfulness in act, stormy self-abandonment in temper, ambition to resemble persons whom it is bitter to her to acknowledge inwardly as superior, are all admirable. From the march down the road to consult her aunt (when Patty moves like "an army with banners," and carries the parasol "as a symbol of sovereignty"), to the scene at the funeral and the rush round the screen upon old Sir Giles, the representative of the hereditary alehouse is an excellent actress; and at the reading of Sir Giles's will, when she routs the friends of the family by sheer strength of vituperation, she is unnecessarily "given away" by her affectionate aunt:—

"'The only thing is just this, ladies and gentlemen,' said Miss Hewitt; 'she's got put out, poor thing, and I don't wonder, seeing all as she's 'ad to do; but she don't mean more than a bit of temper, and she'll soon come round if you'll have a little patience. This is the gentleman that come to me, and that I first told as my niece was married to Gervase Piercey, and no mistake. 'E is a very civil gentleman, Patty, and, Lord, why should you go and make enemies of 'im and of this lady, as I should say was a-going to be 'is good lady, and both belonging to the family! Nor I would not go and make an enemy of Mr. Pownceby, as 'as all the family papers in his 'ands, and knows a deal, and could be of such use to you. I'd ask them all to stay, if I was you, to a nice bit of family dinner, and talk things over.'"

But Patty is stronger, as well as more fiery, than her rather lymphatic aunt, and that dinner of herbs does not take place.

Mr. Finlay Knight has nothing very profound to say, but he delivers his tidings like a man of this world; and it is pleasant in these days of profound parturition and involved syntax in the esoteric circles, and slipshod grammar and social ignorance among the profane horde of novelists, to come across an educated writer who can tell a story clearly, crisply, with a pleasant cynicism not too pessimistic, and without any blunders calculated to revolt the intelligence of the adult reader of the commonplace sex. The story is said to be a "romance of the Wills Act," and it bears the marks of having been suggested by a train of thought resulting from professional reflections. The law is up to date, quite above the ordinary superstitions of the female fictionist, and its provisions are thoroughly familiar to the astute gentleman who, by the pleasant artifice of conversing with the family fox-terrier, allows us to share a very unflattering confidence as to his own conduct in relation to his uncle's will. Most readers will consider that Sir Robert Peyto escapes very well from a situation which had in it a considerable element of danger and disgrace; yet unscrupulous and selfish as he is, it is not a bad arrangement which unites him, an easygoing and tolerant if rather sceptical lover, to the ardent, impulsive Celia, whose temper has so cruelly wrecked her in the crisis of her fate. For when Miles learns the provisions of Sir Arthur's

will, and is about to suggest prudence and a slight delay, Celia breaks forth:—

"'Do you suppose, Miles, that I could love a man who calculated how much we had to live on, and whether we could keep one servant or two, or two-and-twenty, and who was willing to let me wait on and on and waste the best part of my life while he was making enough to furnish a house out of what he made by prosecuting old women for stealing umbrellas? No, dearest, that is not my idea of the love that makes people husband and wife. I'd marry you if you had no arms and no legs'—Miles drew up his own handsome limbs in alarm at the idea—'and if I had to wheel you about the streets with one hand and play an organ with the other. Don't you know that I would, dear?' she asked, with the tears welling up into her eyes."

A charming creature this, in spite of her impetuosity, and nearer the truth about love, perhaps, than the "scrupulous gentleman" for whom she would sacrifice the world. Yet it is thoroughly in accordance with the fitness of things that she should lose Miles and take Robert, who admires her unenthusiastically, and is not the least afraid of her. The most original thing in the book is rather farcical—the casual introduction of Gabbitts and his atrocious friend; but they are amusing villains, and their modern cockney tongue is perfect.

In noticing new books, as in sampling new wines, the unfortunate taster who is expected to possess a perfectly discriminating palate will sometimes find himself in a position of considerable difficulty, with impressions which he cannot very clearly define, or which, at any rate, he is not particularly anxious to define. 'Honours Easy' is calculated to perplex a well-meaning critic. The observation which it suggests before any other is that it would be both clever and amusing if it were not too constantly clever and amusing. One soon tires of a decided flavour; the smartness which imposes itself on first acquaintance grows monotonous if it is never out of sight for a moment. Mr. James displays some ability in his handling of the scenes and characters which occupy his three volumes, but the taste which they leave behind them is too strong to please everybody. It is possible to be wonderfully artistic in drawing fast and vulgar people; but even 'The Rake's Progress' and 'The Road to Ruin' are not universally attractive. Without going quite so far as to describe 'Honours Easy' as an artistic novel, one might safely say that it possesses the indefinable characteristics which made the qualification of Sabidius a matter of so much perplexity to the poet who immortalized him.

"Forty-five minutes over a grass country without a check." This is all very well, but does not in itself constitute a sporting novel, and, in fact, the sporting element in Mrs. Jocelyn's book is very slight indeed. The big stake which Valda's artful step-mother endeavours to win is of a purely domestic character, and all the complications of the story, such as they are, are connected with that lady's endeavours to utilize her daughter's wealth and social advantages. The duel between two feminine natures instinctively hostile is naturally described, and would be interesting as one element in a more eventful history; but as the sole motive of the book it is too slight, and too

prolix in its development. The book is sadly marred by bad punctuation, and not unfrequently by verbal slips for which the proof-reader is not always responsible. "The torrent of speech which the girl evidently intended *volens volens* to deliver," "It seems to me to be so unnecessary, and not very *desirous*," are worthy of Mrs. Malaprop.

"Jenny's case" is a very old one: "the pity of it" is always fresh. But whatever may be thought of a commonplace story of that kind of misfortune in humble life as the foundation of a novel, the superstructure in this instance is of more than average value. Studies of peasant life are becoming increasingly common now that the life itself is rapidly losing all its distinctive features; but we are not ungrateful to those who truthfully record a phase of national history which might well have been lost within the space of another generation. The dumb faithfulness of poor Martin, and the hopeless nature of his struggle with the heavy handicap of a character not too justly forfeited; the very simple, almost innocent motives which urge Jenny to her ruin; the admirable portraits of the old Lincolnshire peasants Sam Frith and his wife, will reward the reader who has a patriotic love of the old-fashioned countryside. As sexton and gravedigger Sam can estimate his parson comparatively. He has no sympathy (no real rustic ever has) with decorative or recreative religion:—

"'Mrs. Bond's slapped the watter for them flowers i' the vestry. Coom and mop it up for me, theer's a good laad. It's not so hard for you to get up and down as for my ode knees..... I can't see no sense i' clattin' about i' this way. We never had nowt on it i' the ode parson's time, an' I reckon we was no worse off.'"

Again:—

"'That theer piese was fine, a'most like the ode parson. The Judgment Day, that's Gospel; büt the fore end of the sarmon was nobbut a-twitterin' an' a-twitterin' just like a sparrer on the house-top.'"

Critic as he is, he is himself the subject of criticism:—

"'I reckon as a man of your years oughter have mower faith,' said Mrs. Frith severely. 'The Lord's always kep' you and your faam'ly, and me and mine out o' the union; an' I don't see no reason to expect Him to do no different nowadays. Yer doan't know büt what yer may be took sudden any time, an' then theer'll be no botherin' about the union or owt o' that.' With this cheering remark she helped him to some more bacon, and gave him another cup of tea."

These good souls and their like sweeten and refresh what in its main elements is an "ower-true" tale of sordid treachery and cureless suffering, which would otherwise be unrelieved in its tragedy.

A strong touch of the amateur pervades and marks out 'The Finger of Scorn' for its own. In spite of the conscientious care with which it is put together, and the deliberate way in which the characters and situations are studied and evolved, it remains most unimpressive. It does not seem vitalized by real knowledge of the workings of human nature, and the author cannot be very well read in the manners and customs of society. People who are supposed to be well born and well mannered express themselves rather as though to the other manner born. The plot is not much

to boast of; the townspeople (of whom there are far too many) are much too elaborated, and they frequently talk in absurdly stilted fashion and at deplorable length. The humour is terribly heavy and overdone, and the author has only too much to learn as to what are and are not the essentials of story-telling. Episodes which should be slight are insisted upon *ad nauseam*. The curate—at whom the finger of scorn is pointed—is best drawn; he has some quiet nobility of feeling, yet is less overstrained than the rest of the characters.

It is more amusing than edifying to find that Mr. Buchanan's new novel is dedicated to no less a person than the author of 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles'—but so it is! 'Come, live with me and be my Love,' is, of course, a story of the soil. Though not so racy of the soil as it might be, it recalls Mr. Hardy just enough to emphasize the contrast. The title is pretty as well as familiar, but it does not answer so well as would many another. It is scarcely definite enough, but then we find nothing very definite either to say about the story altogether. It is hard to say why, but it is the melancholy fact that we do not much care what comes about in its pages; all goes forward without giving any real feeling of reality or conviction. The loves and hatreds, the sisterly communion turned to bitterness, the poisoning and the recovery from its effects, all pass, and leave the reader less affected than ought to be the case. One feels it is meant to be a very forceful and fateful pastoral indeed, and somehow it seems only rather a tiresome and inadequate one. The shepherd (of course there is one) is more or less a *pastiche* whose existence is owing to the existence of our two great modern delineators of English country life. The verse-headings are mostly from the versatile pen of Mr. Buchanan himself.

Mrs. Walford's stories and novels succeed one another rapidly, and, to a certain extent, resemble each other. As a writer she is specially given to the delineation of the young of both sexes, and sundry of her admirers may feel that in 'The One Good Guest' she has scored a success in this particular line. To us the present story scarcely seems one of her best; it is not markedly original, amusing, or attractive to our thinking. The young folks and their doings do not greatly interest one, though there is some freshness about them, and, in their fashion, they are natural and human enough. What is least pleasant about them as well as about the manner of their author is what, for want of a better word, we must call "fussiness." The trait is independent of the youthful self-importance which is meant to distinguish the family party, and may not catch the reader's fancy any more than it does our own. Cant expressions and other catchwords occur more frequently than one likes, but that is perhaps more a matter of taste than anything else, and may be left to take care of itself. The story is slight, the treatment slighter, but it will pass.

If we wished to be flippant we should pass on Prof. Ebers's latest pseudo-historical production the criticism which President Lincoln is said to have pronounced upon a book that an author insisted on reading aloud to him, viz., "For the sort of people

that like this sort of book, this is just the sort of book that sort of people would like." Yearly does the German Egyptian scholar put forth a romance of which the scene is laid in distant ages and civilizations, and yearly are the results more forced, more tedious and long-winded. The scene of the present novel is laid in Alexandria at the time of Caracalla, and is an attempt to "whitewash" this terrible Caesar by presenting him as an afflicted man, an instinctive criminal, who should assure rather our pity than our disgust; defending him, in short, as Prof. Cesare Lombroso would defend some modern criminal lunatic, to whom, however, he would assign a madhouse, and not a throne. Interwoven with Caracalla's fortunes is the tale of a maiden whom he loves, and who becomes a Christian—an episode that affords the author occasion to describe some of the religious persecutions of the day. Even Prof. Ebers's admirers will, we think, concur in our verdict that this book is weaker and less spontaneous than its predecessors.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE late Dr. Magee, Archbishop of York, was an independent thinker and a bold speaker. More than once he startled the public by his fearless utterance of opinions deemed almost heretical when coming from the episcopal bench, and this occurrence was more frequent in his pulpit discourses than in his outside oratory. There were special reasons, therefore, for putting on record the best and most striking things that he said, and the three volumes of his published sermons are now supplemented by a welcome collection of his *Speeches and Addresses* (Isbister & Co.), edited by Mr. Charles S. Magee. Most of these speeches were delivered in the House of Lords, and the series begins with one on the Irish Church Bill, made there in June, 1869, and ends with one on the Children's Life Insurance Bill, made in June, 1890, shortly before his death. It includes some of the addresses by which he shocked the teetotalers, and one which caused an anti-vivisectionist to write to him in 1883, when he was dangerously ill, as follows: "Thank God, you are now suffering some of the torments to which you would have devoted dumb animals, and will shortly, with God's mercy, suffer still greater ones."

CARLYLE since his death has been a conspicuous victim of the enthusiasts who think that they or others will be benefited by the hunting up and reprinting of matter which the writers were content to leave in oblivion. There is some excuse, however, for the *Rescued Essays of Thomas Carlyle* (The Leadenhall Press), which Mr. Percy Newberry has "edited." The editing is limited to a few unimportant notes. Mr. Newberry gives no hint as to the sources from which he has drawn the seven articles he has "rescued," their dates, or the circumstances that provoked them. For the assistance of any who may be curious enough to take up the little volume, therefore, we may note that four of the essays first appeared in the *Examiner* and two in the *Spectator*, early in 1848, and one in the *Irish Nation* late in 1849. The series opens with a fierce attack on Louis Philippe, just deposed, and ends with a graceful tribute to Charles Buller, just dead. The other papers discuss in Carlyle's vigorous way the situation in Ireland consequent on the potato famine and the agitation for repeal five-and-forty years ago.

SIR H. DRUMMOND WOLFF has privately circulated among his friends a pretty little volume which contains a reprint of three letters from the seat of war in September and October, 1870,

published at the time in the *Morning Post*; three short contributions, of which two are original, which have to do with Louis Napoleon; and two pages on the notorious Madame de Feuchères (Sophy Dawes). This last contains a report of statements by an English lawyer as to the will under the terms of which Madame de Feuchères received part of the Condé property which, if true, ought to have come out at one of the two judicial inquiries held in France as to the supposed murder of the old prince with whom Madame de Feuchères lived, and who was found hanged in his room at Saint-Leu in 1830.

THE second volume of Teuffel's *History of Roman Literature*, translated by Prof. Warr, maintains the high level of the first. From Seneca to Bæda, from the silver age of the first century to the debatable ground on the border of the Middle Ages, where the continuity of literature was kept up by a few Latin translations of Greek scientific treatises, we have full accounts of the writings and bibliography of every author. The volume is published by Messrs. Bell & Sons.

MR. W. A. CLOUSTON's elegant little book, *Persian Tales* (Glasgow, Bryce & Son), is pleasant reading. Of the eight stories, five "are from a very large Persian collection, entitled 'Mahub al-Kalub, or Delight of Hearts,' and were translated by Edward Rehatsek, the celebrated Orientalist, who died at Bombay in December, 1891; the others are from scarce old Indian publications; and none of them have been rendered into any other European language."

'The Kâzi of Emessa,' one of the most remarkable, is an ancient version of the "pound of flesh" story utilized by Shakspeare in 'The Merchant of Venice.'

In *Counsel to Ladies and Easy-going Men* (Leadenhall Press), Senex gives much good advice on investments. His counsels do not err on the side of optimism. The low opinion he entertains of British colonial stocks is rather saddening. One danger which he sees ahead—the separation of the popularly governed colonies from the mother country, and consequent repudiation—does not appear so probable as it once did. But it seems these stocks have of late been "engineered" to a price above their real value.

MESSRS. WHITTAKER & Co. and Messrs. Bell & Sons publish *Dod's Parliamentary Companion* for the new Parliament, or, in other words, a second 'Dod' of 1892. We are happy to say that it has been well corrected, and shows much improvement on recent issues in those respects as to which complaint has been made. The biographies of peers and of members of the House of Commons seem accurate as regards fact, and the electoral figures are correct in all the cases in which we have tested them. The explanation of parliamentary terms is not ill executed, but the statement that the "First Lord of the Treasury is generally (though there was an exception made in 1885) the chief of the ministry" is now misleading. An "exception" was again made in 1886, and again when Mr. Balfour took the place of Mr. Smith. If we consider only years since 1884, the "exception" has become the rule.

In the "Golden Treasury Series" Messrs. Macmillan have brought out a charming edition of *Robinson Crusoe*, supervised by Mr. J. W. Clark, printed from that of 1719, and containing the original spelling. Lamb's *Tales from Shakespeare*, *The Song Book*, by Hullah, and *Tom Brown's School-days*, form other volumes of this elegant series.—To the "Minerva Library" Messrs. Ward, Lock & Co. have added *Cromwell's Letters and Speeches*, three volumes in one, from Carlyle's second and revised edition, with an introduction by Dr. Dulcken; and Kingsley's *Alton Locke*. Mr. Coulson Kernahan in his preface pays a due tribute to his author, and notes the great change that has passed over the public mind since Kingsley was regarded as a democratic firebrand.

WE have on our table *David Cox and Peter de Wint*, by G. R. Redgrave (Low),—*Illustrated Map of London* (C. Smith),—*Just the Word Wanted* (Walker),—*Note-Book on Oil-Colour Technique*, by F. Oughton (Moffatt & Paige),—*A Manual of Practical Instruction in the Art of Brass Repoussé for Amateurs*, by Gawthorpe (Sutton & Drowley),—*The Revolutionary Spirit preceding the French Revolution*, by F. Rocquain, condensed by J. D. Hunting (Sonnenschein),—*The Corporation Problem*, by W. W. Cook (Putnam),—*The Man of Genius*, by C. Lombroso (Scott),—*Physiography*, by J. Spencer (Percival),—*Won by Honour*, by Vanda (Digby & Long),—*Violin and Vendetta*, by T. I. S. (Simpkin),—*A King of Tyre*, by J. M. Ludlow (Osgood),—*The Way to Succeed*, by W. M. Thayer (Hodder & Stoughton),—*Pambaniso, a Kaffir Hero*, by T. R. Beattie (Low),—*Ballads of the Tower*, by Mrs. A. Gowing (Griffith & Farran),—*Comedy and Comedians in Politics*, by Comtesse Hugo (Ward & Downey),—*A Dream of Millions*, by M. Betham-Edwards (Low),—*The Monks of Melrose*, by the Rev. W. G. Allan (Edinburgh, Thin),—*Vox Clamantis* (Kegan Paul),—*Œuvres Recherches critiques sur les Relations politiques de la France avec l'Allemagne de 1378 à 1461*, by A. Leroux (Paris, Bouillon),—*L'Education fisica della Donna*, by A. Mosso (Milan, Treves),—*Internationales Sæcular-Album als Gruss der Dichter und Denker des XIX. an die des XX. Jahrhunderts*, edited by E. Loewenthal (Nutt),—*Studien zur indogermanischen Sprachgeschichte*, by C. Bartholomæ, Part II. (Nutt),—*Le Mardi de la Vicomtesse*, by L. Perey (Paris, Lévy),—*L'Instruction publique en France et en Italie au dix-neuvième Siècle*, by C. Dejob (Paris, Colin),—*Hugo's Hernani*, edited by J. E. Matzke (Boston, U.S., Heath),—*Les Manuscrits et les Miniatures*, by A. Molinier (Hachette),—and *Die Menschwerdung*, by J. G. Vogt (Leipzig, Wiest). Among New Editions we have *An Anecdotal History of the British Parliament*, compiled by G. H. Jennings (Cox),—*Selected Essays of Arthur Schopenhauer*, by E. B. Bax (Bell),—*Ethica; or, the Ethics of Reason*, by Scotus Novanticus (Williams & Norgate),—*The Two Spheres of Truth*, by T. E. S. T. (Fisher Unwin),—*Bibliografia di Pompei, Ercolano, e Stabia*, compiled by F. Furchheim (Naples, Furchheim),—*Italian Conversation-Grammar*, by C. M. Sauer (Nutt),—*Eternal Hope*, by F. W. Farrar, D.D. (Macmillan),—*The Authenticity of the Gospel of St. Luke*, Lectures, by the Bishop of Bath and Wells (S.P.C.K.),—*Songs of the Army of the Night*, by F. Adams (Reeves),—*The Dawn of Love, Poems*, by C. Rae-Brown (Gardner),—*Anthems and Hymns*, by W. Burns (Belfast, Burns),—*What must I Do to Get Well?* by E. Stuart (Kenilworth, the Author),—and *Stammering*, by E. Behnke (Fisher Unwin).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Documents of the Hexateuch, translated by W. E. Addis: Part I, The Oldest Book of Hebrew History, 8vo. 10/6 cl. Lightfoot's (J. B.) Dissertations on the Apostolic Age, from Editions of St. Paul's Epistles, 8vo. 14/6 cl. Moeller's (Dr. W.) History of the Christian Church, 15/6 cl. Peyton's (W. W.) The Memorabilia of Jesus, commonly called the Gospel of St. John, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.

Poetry.

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Mémoires de la Société de Linguistique de Paris, Vol. 8, Parts 1 and 2, 12fr. Ruggiero (H. de): Sylloge Epigraphica Orbis Romani, Vol. 2, 1m. 40.

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THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION IN PARIS.

THE fifteenth annual meeting of the Library Association marks a new departure in its history, and one which should be conducive of much good, not only to the Association, but to its individual members. The fourteen previous meetings have been held within the borders of Great Britain, but this year the meeting was

held in Paris. A widening of views on the part of librarians, and a new impetus and zest so far as the users of our public libraries are concerned, should result from this visit. French library economy differs in many ways from that common in British libraries, and if the more desirable points in the French system can be grafted on to our own a useful purpose will be served. Speaking broadly, we should say that the French libraries are more generally useful with a smaller amount of material with which to work, inasmuch as under their system a single work is made to serve much more than a single purpose, and the distribution of works is carried out with more care. This may be gathered from the visits which the Association paid to the various kinds of libraries of Paris.

About 180 members and friends attended the Congress, which commenced on the 12th inst., and was held in the Salle de l'Hémicycle of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. Meetings were held on four days; the ordinary business was speedily disposed of, and it was decided to appoint a paid secretary and reduce the number of honorary secretaries to one, so that Mr. J. Y. W. Mac Alister now occupies that post. The officers and Council for the ensuing year were elected, Dr. Garnett being president. From the annual report it may be seen that the list now includes more than five hundred members. Several meetings have been held in London and the provinces during the year, and a number of interesting papers read. A museum of library appliances has been formed under the superintendence of Mr. J. D. Brown, of the Clerkenwell Public Library, and it remains at that library for the present, and may be inspected by any one interested in the matter. A subject of considerable importance touched on in the report is the consolidation of the Public Libraries Acts (England). A Bill prepared by the Association was taken charge of by Sir John Lubbock, and backed by Mr. John Morley, Mr. Justin McCarthy, and others, and this became law in June last, and will take effect on the 1st of October. Various publications have been issued by the Association during the year, including the *Library*, the *Manual*, 'Handbook of Library Appliances,' and the 'Year-Book.' The progress of the free library movement still continues, and the following places have adopted the Acts since the last annual meeting: Penge, St. Saviour's (Southwark), Edmonton, Tottenham, Leyton, Walthamstow, Enfield, Bromley (Kent), Colchester, York, Lincoln, and Jedburgh.

The programme of papers to be presented during the Congress was very extensive, and included several of considerable importance. They may be divided roughly into five divisions, bibliographical, historical, artistic, practical, and general, the most important communications being included under the first heading. Mr. T. G. Law, the librarian of the Signet Library, Edinburgh, made "a proposal that the Association should compile and issue a 'Catalogue of Early English Books to 1640' in supplement to that of the British Museum." This was moved and carried, and referred to the Council to form a committee to make arrangements for carrying it out. This may be regarded as the most important item in the whole of the proceedings, and if it is carried out in the thorough and workmanlike way suggested by Mr. Law, it will be a most valuable contribution to English bibliography. It is proposed that the bibliography shall be compiled by the various librarians in charge of libraries available to the public, where books exist which are not in the Museum. It is not suggested that works in private libraries should be included, although there seems no reason why such should not be enumerated in a supplement. The bibliography will indicate the whereabouts of each volume enumerated. Valuable help has been promised, and amongst those who have agreed to co-operate is M.

Delisle, the administrator general of the French National Library. Another paper under the head of bibliography was that by Dr. Garnett, entitled 'The British Museum Catalogue considered as the Basis of a Universal Catalogue.' Mr. A. W. Pollard, of the British Museum, contributed a paper on 'The History of Book Production in France,' with special reference to the French books exhibited at the Bibliothèque Nationale, and M. Léopold Delisle one on 'Sir Kenelm Digby et les anciens Rapports des Bibliothèques françaises avec la Grande-Bretagne.' The historical papers included 'The Relations between English Scholars and the French King's Library in the Eighteenth Century,' by M. Omont, the librarian of the Manuscript Department; and an 'Account of the French National Library,' by M. Julien Havet, in which we find that its origin really dates back to the time of François I. (1515-1547), who established it at Fontainebleau. Under Charles IX. it was removed to Paris, and in the eighteenth century it was housed in the palace of Mazarin. The chief sources from which the library derives its increase are three: free copies of all new books and prints published, purchases by Government allowance, and donations. The organization of the library as it exists now dates from 1885. It consists of four departments: 1. Printed books and maps; 2. Manuscripts and charters; 3. Medals, gems, &c.; 4. Prints and engravings. The staff consists of an administrator general with a salary of 600*l.*, a secretary (280*l.*), four conservators (400*l.* each), six sub-conservators (280*l.* each), and about fifty librarians and sub-librarians, whose salaries range from 72*l.* to 240*l.*. There are also *attachés*, whose work is paid by the day, and who are really apprentices, but subject to dismissal by the administrator; *commis* (64*l.* each) and *hommes de service* (44*l.* each), these two latter classes being mere attendants. There is no completed catalogue, but one is in course of production. The books are distributed into subject classes, as follows: theology, jurisprudence, history and geography, science and arts, and letters (including philology, fiction, poetry, and "polygraphy"). The number of readers during 1890 was 99,112, and the number of books issued averages about 1,300 each day. The expenses of the library exceed 30,000*l.* annually, and the number of volumes is larger than in any other library in the world. An interesting account of 'The Public Free Libraries of the City of Manchester, their History and Organization,' was read by Mr. Harry Rawson; Mr. H. R. Tedder contributed a paper on 'The Club Libraries of London,' and Mr. W. H. K. Wright on 'The Development of School Libraries in England.'

The arts connected with books were treated of in several disquisitions. M. Thierry-Poux, of the National Library, read a paper on 'The Use of Wood Engraving in Old Venetian Books'; M. Bouchot, the librarian of the Prints Department, discoursed upon 'A Book in the Bibliothèque Nationale illustrated by an English Artist for a French Nobleman of the Sixteenth Century'; Mr. Cedric Chivers read a paper on 'French Artists and English Bookbinders'; and Mr. Roger de Coverly on 'Our Present Method of Cloth Binding.'

Among the papers dealing with the practical side of library work were 'The Work of the Ligue française de l'Enseignement in connexion with the Formation of Popular Libraries for the People,' by M. Chennivière, the director of the League, a very interesting subject, indicating the economy with which books are treated in France, and the large amount of work done at a small expense; 'English Educational Legislation, particularly in relation to Public Libraries,' by H. W. Fovargue; 'Report on Free Lectures in connexion with Public Libraries,' by R. K. Dent; 'A Note on Author Entries,' by Prof. W. P. Dickson, LL.D.; 'The Original

Inventor of the Card Catalogue,' by R. B. Prosser; and 'A Card-Charging System for Lending Libraries,' by J. H. Quinn.

Among the papers of a general nature was a description of an exhibition now on view at the Bibliothèque Nationale of maps, charts, MSS., books, &c., connected with the discovery of America, by M. Gabriel Marcel, and also 'Women Librarians,' by Miss M. S. R. James; 'For the Good of the Public,' by Thomas Mason; 'The New Learning,' by J. Y. W. Mac Alister; 'Reminders,' by J. Gilbert; 'Libraries and Music,' by E. R. Norris-Matthews; 'A Summer School of Library Science,' by J. J. Ogle; 'The Reasonableness of Free Public Libraries,' by David Stott; and 'The Assessment of Public Libraries,' by J. T. Radford.

The programme of visits and receptions included a visit to the Bibliothèque Mazarine on the Quai Conti, which was founded by Cardinal Mazarin in 1643, and established in its present situation about thirty-one years later, and made a public library in 1691. It has a staff of about twenty persons, and a Government allowance of about 1,900*l.*, besides large donations of books. It has a printed catalogue, and contains about 300,000 works, 5,800 manuscripts, and 1,000 *incunabulae*. It is particularly rich in printed books of the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, and here is the celebrated Mazarin Bible. Its average number of readers is 11,000 per annum.

The Bibliothèque du Protestantisme française was instituted in 1865 in connexion with the Society of French Protestant History. It is wholly concerned with this subject, and contains about thirty thousand volumes and about four hundred MSS. There are about five hundred readers a year, and a small number of volumes are allowed out on loan. It publishes a *Bulletin* of the progress of the library, which includes historical and literary papers dealing with the subjects for which the society was formed.

There are in Paris the ordinary types of lending and reference libraries, but in addition there are others of a special character and of great interest. One of these is the Forney Library, situated in the midst of industrial Paris, and designed to meet the requirements of the workmen engaged in the various trades. For this purpose a large number of very expensive works are required, and, as the object of the library is to lend its designs for the use of the men at their own homes, the plan has been adopted of splitting up such works and mounting the separate pages on cards. The borrower may then take home in a portfolio provided for the purpose such parts of the book as he may require, and so it comes about that one work may be in a hundred different hands at the same moment. The economy of such a system is obvious. There are ten libraries in Paris of this type.

Le Musée Carnavalet is a museum devoted solely to the history of the city of Paris, and is unique, no other local collection in the world being able to compare with it. It consists of pictures, plans, documents, coins, china, furniture, books, &c., and all have some historical value in connexion with Paris. The grand collection of documents referring to the Revolution was presented to the museum in 1881. The members of the Association were invited to a reception here. The Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal is another collection which is especially rich in MS. records of the Bastille. It has 375,191 volumes of old books, 9,654 manuscripts, and 78,728 new books.

The president and members of the Cercle de la Librairie received the Association at the rooms in the Boulevard Saint-Germain, and the Prefect of the Seine invited the members to visit the Hôtel de Ville. M. Léopold Delisle, the administrator general of the National Library, supported by M. Charmes, representing the Minister of Public Instruction, received the members on the Thursday afternoon, and in the evening the annual dinner of the Association was held, the

guests being Mr. Rennell Rodd, representing Lord Dufferin; M. Boll, president of the Municipal Council of Paris, representing the Prefect of the Seine; MM. Thierry-Poux, Schalk, and Mouton, of the Bibliothèque Nationale; MM. Templier (president), Chatrousse (secretary), and Delalain (chairman), of the Cercle de la Librairie; Prof. Beljame, of the Sorbonne (the courteous chairman of the Congress in the absence of Dr. Garnett); and MM. Havet and Hennessy, the local secretaries. On the Saturday Monseigneur le Duc d'Aumale invited the Association to visit Chantilly, where they were received with fine courtesy, which fittingly terminated a most enjoyable week's activity. The warmth and pleasure with which the visit of the Library Association of the United Kingdom to Paris was received will never be forgotten by those who were so fortunate as to participate in it.

AUGUST MÜLLER.

THE band of Arabic scholars, at no time strong in numbers, and sadly reduced in recent years through the deaths of William Wright, Fleischer, Guyard, Gildemeister, Amari, Von Kremer, and Thorbecke, now laments the loss of another and very prominent member, Prof. August Müller, of the University of Halle. He was born on the 3rd of December, 1848, and died on the 12th of this month in the forty-fourth year of his age, from the consequences of overwork. From the time when he began to devote his rare intellectual powers and indomitable perseverance to the study of Eastern languages (1865 to 1868) to the end of his life he was—with the exception of a year, when he attended the lectures of Prof. Fleischer at Leipzig, and an interval of seven years, when he filled the chair of Semitic languages at Königsberg—connected with the University of Halle, where he took his doctor's degree on the 23rd of November, 1868, and was admitted as *Privat-docent* on the 16th of February, 1870. Before he had attained his twenty-sixth year he was appointed professor, and when his fatal illness had already laid him prostrate a very gratifying invitation reached him from the Senate of the University of Tübingen to accept the professorship for Semitic languages, which had become vacant through Prof. Socin's call to Leipzig. His burial, which took place on the 14th, was attended by numerous former colleagues, by members of the Council of the German Oriental Society, and by many personal friends, among whom were noticed Profs. Bezzenberger, of Königsberg, Krehl, of Leipzig, and Erman, of Berlin.

It is impossible, in this necessarily brief notice, to give a detailed account of the results of Müller's astounding literary activity, and of his many contributions to learned serials and to the periodical press. In all of them is traceable the exact critical method of Fleischer's grammatical school, which he himself has so well defined in the memoir devoted to the great master. But, though making it the basis of all his work, its scope gradually assumed a more comprehensive character. Of his more extensive publications we may note his 'Arabische Grammatik' (on the basis of Caspari's *Latin* work), which has run through five editions; the completion, in conjunction with J. Rüdiger, of Flügel's edition of the 'Kitáb el Fihrist' (2 vols. 4to., 1872); a critical edition of the great work of Ibn Abi Useibia, so important a source of information on the literary history of the Arabs in the Middle Ages; 'Der Islam im Morgen- und Abendlande' (2 vols., 1885); 'Türkische Grammatik' (1889); and last, not least, 'Orientalische Bibliographie' (five annual volumes since 1887). In this serial he had the aid and collaboration of a number of other Oriental scholars, but his was the lion's share, which taxed his time most severely. In addition to his academical duties, in the discharge of which

he was scrupulously conscientious, he held for many years an appointment on the teaching staff of the Grammar School which forms part of the great Franckische Stiftung at Halle, and was up to his death secretary to the German Oriental Society, which post to him was no sinecure. No wonder that a combination of such various claims on his time and the exercise of his mental powers should thus early have undermined his health and ended in his death, while a long career of honour and usefulness still lay before him. Many will retain a pleasing recollection of his last visit to this country in 1887. In the dearth of Semitic, more especially Arabic, scholars in Germany, as elsewhere, it will be hard to find a successor to August Müller, who both in depth and range of Arabic learning had few compeers in Germany.

THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

FROM the Clarendon Press may be mentioned Part I. Fasc. III. of the Latin New Testament, edited by the Bishop of Salisbury and H. J. White, dealing with St. Luke's Gospel, — 'A Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament,' based on the lexicon of Gesenius as translated by E. Robinson, edited by Francis Brown, S. R. Driver, and C. A. Briggs, Part II., — 'A Concordance to the Septuagint,' by the late Edwin Hatch and H. A. Redpath, Fasc. II., — 'The Peshito Version of the Gospels,' edited by G. H. Williams, Part I., — 'Legenda Anglie,' edited by Dr. C. Horstmann, 2 vols., — Plato, 'Republic,' Greek text, edited by B. Jowett and Lewis Campbell, — 'The Dialects of Greece,' by Dr. H. Weir Smyth, — 'Notes on the Nicomachean Ethics of Aristotle,' by J. A. Stewart, 2 vols., — Herodotus, Books V. and VI., edited by Evelyn Abbott, — 'Thucydides, Book I.,' edited by W. H. Forbes, — 'Odes,' Book I., edited by E. C. Wickham, — 'Virgil, Georgics III. and IV.,' edited by C. S. Jerram, — 'Cicero, Pro Marcello, Pro Ligario, and Pro Rege Deiotaro,' by W. Y. Fausset, — 'Cicero, De Amicitia,' edited by St. George Stock, — 'Latin Prose Composition,' by G. G. Ramsay, Vols. II. and III., — 'Thesaurus Syriacus,' edited by R. Payne Smith, Fasc. IX., — 'A Catalogue of the Turkish, Hindustani, and Pushtu MSS. in the Bodleian Library,' by H. Ethé, Part II., — 'A Catalogue of the Armenian MSS. in the Bodleian Library,' by Dr. S. Baronian, — a facsimile reproduction of the ancient MS. of the Yasna, with its Pahlavi translation, A.D. 1323, in the possession of the Bodleian Library, — 'The Four Hundred Quatrains,' Tamil text, with translation, concordance, &c., by Dr. G. U. Pope, — 'The Table-Talk of John Selden,' edited by S. H. Reynolds, — 'Wise Words and Quaint Counsels of Thomas Fuller,' selected and arranged by Dr. Jessopp, — 'Selections from Swift,' by Henry Craik, Vol. II., — 'Catalogue of Rawlinson MSS. (D) in the Bodleian Library,' by W. D. Macray, — 'Hymns and Chorales for Colleges and Schools,' selected and edited by John Farmer, — 'A Primer of Italian Literature,' by F. J. Snell, — 'A Grammar of the Dano-Norwegian Language,' by J. Y. Sargent, — 'Schiller's Maria Stuart,' edited by Dr. Buchheim, — 'The Universities of the Middle Ages,' by Hastings Rashdall, — 'Memoirs of Lieut.-General Edmund Ludlow,' edited by C. H. Firth, 2 vols., — 'Wadham College, Oxford: its Foundation, Architecture, and History,' by T. G. Jackson, A.R.A., with illustrations, — 'The Landnáma-Bók,' edited by the late G. Vigfusson and F. York Powell, — 'A History of Sicily,' by the late E. A. Freeman, Vol. IV., — 'History of Agriculture and Prices,' by the late J. E. Thorold Rogers, Vols. VII. and VIII., — 'Latin Inscriptions illustrating the History of the Early Roman Empire,' by G. McN. Rushforth, — 'Life and Letters of Sir Philip Sidney,' by Ewald Flügel, — 'Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary,' Part IV., Section II., edited by T. N. Toller, — 'The Gospel of St.

Luke in Anglo-Saxon,' edited by James W. Bright, — 'A New English Dictionary,' Part VII., edited by Dr. Murray, and Vol. III., Part II., edited by H. Bradley, — 'A Short Historical English Grammar,' by Henry Sweet, — 'A Manual of Current Shorthand,' by Henry Sweet, — and 'The Complete Works of Chaucer,' edited by Prof. Skeat, 5 vols. In the Second Series of 'Sacred Books of the East' will appear: Vol. XXXVI., 'Milinda,' translated by T. W. Rhys Davids, Part II.; Vol. XXXVII., 'Vedānta-Sūtras,' translated by G. Thibaut, Part II.; Vol. XLI., 'The Sātapatha Brāhmana,' translated by J. Eggeling, Part III.; and Vol. XLII., 'Vedic Hymns,' translated by F. Max Müller, Part II. The following works are in preparation for the series of 'Anecdota Oxoniensia': 'A Collation with the Ancient Armenian Versions of the Greek Text of Aristotle's Categories, &c., and of Porphyry's Introduction,' by F. C. Conybeare; 'The Buddha-Karita,' edited by E. B. Cowell; 'Firdausi's Yūsuf and Zalikhā,' edited by H. Ethé; 'English Charters and Deeds recently acquired by the Bodleian Library,' edited by A. S. Napier and W. H. Stevenson; 'Fragment of an Old-Irish Treatise on the Psalms,' edited by Kuno Meyer; 'The Elucidarium,' edited from a dated Welsh MS. of the fourteenth century by John Rhys and J. M. Jones; and Bale's 'Index Britannicæ Scriptorum,' edited by R. L. Poole.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. announce as forthcoming: 'Akbar's Dream, and other Poems,' by Lord Tennyson, and 'Poetical and Dramatic Works of Alfred, Lord Tennyson,' Miniature Edition, 8 vols., — a volume of historical essays by Lord Acton, — 'Records of Tennyson, Ruskin, and Browning,' by Anne Thackeray Ritchie, — 'Scenes in Fairyland; or, Miss Mary's Visit to the Court of Fairy Realm,' by Canon Atkinson, illustrated, — 'Days with Sir Roger de Coverley,' reprinted from the *Spectator*, illustrated by Hugh Thomson, — 'The Makers of Venice: Doges, Conquerors, Painters, and Men of Letters,' by Mrs. Oliphant, with illustrations by R. R. Holmes, — 'Old Christmas,' by Washington Irving, with illustrations by Ralph Caldecott, — 'The Dream of Man,' by William Watson, — 'The Poems of Wordsworth,' edited by Matthew Arnold, with portrait engraved by C. H. Jeans, — 'The Works of Coleridge,' edited by J. Dykes Campbell, — 'Interludes: being Two Essays, a Story, and some Verses,' by Horace Smith, — 'The Purgatory of Dante Alighieri: an Experiment in Literal Verse Translation,' by Charles Lancelot Shadwell, with an introduction by Walter Pater, — 'A Handbook to Dante,' by Prof. Scartazzini, translated by A. J. Butler, — 'The History of Early English Literature,' by the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke, 2 vols., — Vol. I. of 'English Prose Writers,' edited by Henry Craik, — the third series of 'Horæ Sabbaticæ,' by Sir James Stephen, — 'Lyric Love: an Anthology,' edited by William Watson, — 'The Art of Worldly Wisdom,' by Balthasar Gracian, translated by Joseph Jacobs, — 'The Beauties of Nature, and the Wonders of the World we Live In,' by Sir John Lubbock, illustrated, — 'Amenophis, and other Poems: Sacred and Secular,' by Francis Turner Palgrave, — 'The Life of Cardinal Manning,' by E. S. Purcell, 2 vols., with portraits, — 'Memoirs of my Indian Career,' by Sir George Campbell, 2 vols., — in the 'Globe Library': 'Boswell's Life of Johnson,' edited by Mowbray Morris, — a new volume of 'Twelve English Statesmen': 'Edward I.,' by Prof. Tout, — 'Lives of Eminent Persons,' reprinted from the *Times*, 4 vols., — 'The Future of National Life and Character,' by Charles H. Pearson, late Minister of Education, Victoria, — 'The English Town in the Fifteenth Century,' by Alice Stopford Green, 2 vols., — 'Footprints of Statesmen during the Eighteenth Century in England,' by the Hon. Reginald B. Brett, — 'Round London Down East and Up West,' by Montagu Williams, — in the 'Classical

Library': 'Aristotle's Constitution of Athens,' by J. E. Sandys, — 'Life and Labour of the People in London,' edited by Charles Booth: Vol. I., 'East Central and South London'; Vol. II., 'Streets and Population Classified'; Vol. III., 'Blocks of Buildings, Schools, and Immigration'; Vol. IV., 'East London Industries,' — 'A Theory of Wages and its Application to the Eight Hours Question and the Labour Problems,' by Herbert M. Thompson, — 'The Central Teaching of Christ,' being a study of St. John xiii.-xvii., by Canon Bernard, — 'Cathedral and University Sermons,' by the late Dean Church, — the collected works of Frederick Denison Maurice, in twelve monthly volumes, — 'Restful Thoughts in Restless Times,' by Dean Vaughan, — 'Counsel to English Churchmen Abroad,' sermons by the Bishop of Gibraltar, — 'Warburtonian Lectures on the Minor Prophets,' by Canon Kirkpatrick, — two volumes of essays by Bishop Lightfoot: 'Dissertations on the Apostolic Age' and 'Biblical Miscellanies,' — 'The Early Narratives of Genesis,' by Prof. Ryle, — 'Mothers and Sons,' by the Hon. and Rev. Edward Lytton, Head Master of Haileybury College, — 'Tales from Tennyson's Idylls of the King,' retold in prose by the Rev. Alfred Church, — 'The Girls and I,' by Mrs. Molesworth, illustrated, — 'An Old Woman's Outlook,' by C. M. Yonge, — 'Annals of an Old Manor House, Sutton Place, Guildford,' by Frederic Harrison, illustrated, — 'Life in Ancient Egypt,' described by Adol. Erman, translated by H. M. Tirard, — 'France under the Regency, with a Review of the Administration of Louis XIV.,' by James Breck Perkins, — a uniform edition of Prof. Huxley's essays, 6 vols., — 'Evolution and Man's Place in Nature,' by Prof. Henry Calderwood, — 'The City-State of Greek and Roman Antiquity,' by W. Warde Fowler, — and a new edition of the 'English Citizen Series,' thoroughly revised, in fourteen monthly volumes.

Messrs. Macmillan promise in fiction: 'Don Orsino,' 3 vols., and 'Children of the King,' 2 vols., by F. Marion Crawford, — 'The Heir-Presumptive and the Heir-Apparent,' by Mrs. Oliphant, 3 vols., — 'Under Pressure,' by the Marchesa Theodoli, 2 vols., — and 'Helen Treveryan; or, the Ruling Race,' by John Roy, 3 vols. Among educational works they announce: 'A School History of Rome,' by Evelyn S. Shuckburgh, — 'A Special Vocabulary to Macmillan's Second Course of French Composition,' by G. E. Fasnacht, — 'French Dialogues: a Systematic Introduction to the Grammar and Idiom of Spoken French,' by Dr. John Storm, authorized translation by Geo. Macdonald, — 'A Method of English, chiefly for Secondary Schools,' by James Gow, — 'A Primer of English History,' by Arabella Buckley, — 'A Primer of Chaucer,' by Alfred W. Pollard, — 'A Primer of Domestic Economy,' by Edith A. Barnett and H. C. O'Neill, — 'Commercial Arithmetic,' by S. Jackson, — 'Historical Lessons in English Syntax,' by Dr. L. Kellner, — and two volumes of the 'Classical Series': 'The Bacchæ of Euripides,' edited by Prof. R. Y. Tyrrell; and 'Thucydides, Book VIII,' edited by Prof. T. G. Tucker.

Mr. William Heinemann announces the following works: — In biography and autobiography: 'Victoria, Queen and Empress,' by J. Cordy Jeaffreson, 2 vols., — 'Reminiscences of Count Leo Nicolaevitch Tolstoy,' translated by Prof. C. E. Turner, — several new volumes of the 'Great Educators': 'Alein, and the Rise of the Christian Schools,' by Prof. Andrew F. West; 'Abelard, and the Origin and Early History of Universities,' by Jules Gabriel Compayré; 'Rousseau; or, Education according to Nature,' by Herbart; or, 'Modern German Education,' by Pestalozzi; or, 'The Friend and Student of Children,' by Froebel, by H. Courthope Bowen; 'Horace Mann, and Public

Education in the United States,' by Nicholas Murray Butler; and 'Bell, Lancaster, and Arnold; or, the English Education of To-day,' by J. G. Fitch, and 'The Life of Heinrich Heine,' by Richard Garnett. In general literature: 'The Great War of 189: a Forecast,' by Rear-Admiral Colomb, Col. Maurice, Major Henderson (Staff College), Capt. Maude, Archibald Forbes, Charles Lowe, D. Christie Murray, F. Scudamore, and Sir Charles Dilke, 'The Realm of the Habsburgs,' by Sidney Whitman, 'The Works of Heinrich Heine,' translated by C. G. Leland: Vol. IV., 'The Book of Songs,' Vols. VII. and VIII., 'French Affairs,' Vol. IX., 'The Salon,' 'The Posthumous Works of Thomas De Quincey,' edited by Alexander H. Japp, Vol. II., 'Addresses,' by Henry Irving, with a portrait by J. McNeill Whistler, 'Little Johannes,' by Frederick van Eeden, translated by Clara Bell, illustrated, 'The Canadian Guide-Book': Part II., 'Western Canada,' by Ernest Ingersoll, with maps and illustrations, and 'A Manual of Bacteriology,' by A. B. Griffiths, being Vol. V. of 'Heinemann's Scientific Handbooks.' In fiction: the following three-volume novels: 'Children of the Ghetto,' by I. Zangwill; 'The Tower of Addeio,' by Ouida; 'Kitty's Father,' by Frank Barrett; 'The Last Sentence,' by Maxwell Gray; 'The Countess Radnor,' by W. E. Norris; and 'Oriole's Daughter,' by Jessie Fothergill, three two-volume novels: 'Woman and the Man,' by Robert Buchanan; 'A Knight of the White Feather,' by Tasma; and 'A Little Minx,' by Ada Cambridge, in one volume: 'Capt'n Davy's Honeymoon,' by Hall Caine; 'The Secret of Narcisse,' by Edmund Gosse; 'The O'Connors of Ballinahinch,' by Mrs. Hungerford; 'A Battle and a Boy,' by Blanche Willis Howard; 'Vanitas,' by Vernon Lee; and 'Tween Snow and Fire,' by Bertram Mitford, and some new volumes of 'Heinemann's International Library': 'Lou,' by Baron v. Roberts; 'Doña Luz,' by Juan Valera; 'Without Dogma,' by Sienkiewicz; and 'Dust,' by Björnsterne Björnson.

Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton's announcements include the following:—an *édition de luxe* of Mr. J. M. Barrie's 'A Window in Thrums,' with etchings by William Hole, R.S.A., 'The Church in the Roman Empire, A.D. 64-100,' by Prof. W. M. Ramsay, with maps and illustrations, 'The Place of Christ in Modern Theology,' by Principal Fairbairn, the first two volumes of 'The Bookman Library,' viz., 'The Poetry of the Dial' and 'The Complete Works of Emily Brontë,' 'George Gilfillan: a Biography,' by Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Watson, 'Irish Idylls,' by Jane Barlow, 'The Divine Unity of Scripture,' by Adolph Saphir, 'Characteristics and Characters of William Law,' selected by the Rev. Alexander Whyte, 'The Story of John G. Paton told for the Young,' with illustrations, 'Through Christ to God: a Study in Scientific Theology,' by Prof. J. A. Beet, 'The Four Men,' by the Rev. James Stalker, 'Claws to Holy Writ; or, the Chronological Scripture Cycle,' by Mary L. G. Petrie, 'The Key of the Grave,' by W. Robertson Nicoll, 'Christ the Morning Star, and other Sermons,' by the late Principal Cairns, 'Expository Lectures and Sermons,' by the late Prof. Elmslie, a presentation edition of Dr. Stalker's 'Imago Christi,' 'Quest and Vision,' by W. J. Dawson, 'Memoranda Sacra,' by Prof. Rendel Harris, six new volumes of 'The Expositor's Bible,' viz.: 'The Epistle to the Philippians,' by Principal Rainy; 'The First Book of Kings,' by Archdeacon Farrar; 'The Book of Joshua,' by Prof. W. G. Blaikie; 'The Book of Psalms,' Vol. II., by the Rev. Alex. Maclaren; 'The Book of Daniel,' by Prof. J. M. Fuller; and 'Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther,' by Prof. W. F. Adeney, 'The Universal Bible Dictionary,' based upon the latest authorities, by the Rev. John Macpherson, 'The Pillar of Fire,' by the Rev. J. R. Mac-

duff, 'Luther's Early Works and Catechism,' edited by Principal Wace and Prof. C. A. Buchheim, a presentation edition in one volume of Dr. Robertson Nicoll's 'Songs of Rest,' 'Bible Studies,' by George F. Pentecost, being the International Sunday School Lessons for 1893, 'Modern Anglican Preachers,' by Hic et Ubique, 'Bible Class Expositions,' by the Rev. Alex. Maclaren: Vol. III. 'Luke,' the first five volumes of the 'Classical Translation Library,' being a series of classical books most frequently prescribed in university and local examinations, 'Bert Lloyd's Boyhood: a Story from Nova Scotia,' by J. M. Oxley, 'Silent Times,' by the Rev. J. R. Miller, 'The Sermon Year-Book for 1892,' and the second volume of the *Bookman*.

Messrs. Williams & Norgate will shortly publish: 'The Supernatural: its Origin, Nature, and Evolution,' by John H. King, 2 vols., 'Against "Dogma and Freewill,"' by H. Croft Hillier, 'The Galilean: a Portrait of Jesus of Nazareth,' by the Rev. Walter Lloyd, and 'The Origin, Foundation, and History of the Hebrew Religion,' by Claude Montefiore, being the Hibbert Lectures for 1892. They have also nearly ready: 'Silva Gadelica,' a collection of tales in Irish, with extracts illustrating persons and places, edited from MSS. and translated by Standish H. O'Grady, 2 vols., and a second series of a translation of Haus-rath's 'New Testament Times,' being 'The Times of the Apostles,' in 2 vols.

Messrs. Methuen announce for the autumn: In general literature: 'The Speeches and Public Addresses of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.,' edited by A. W. Hutton and H. J. Cohen, Vol. IX., 'John Ruskin: his Life and Work,' by W. G. Collingwood, 2 vols., illustrated, 'The Tragedy of the Cæsars: the Emperors of the Julian and Claudian Lines,' by S. Baring Gould, 2 vols., illustrated, 'Survivals and Superstitions,' by S. Baring Gould, illustrated, 'Vol. I. of 'The History of Florence from the Time of the Medicis to the Fall of the Republic,' by F. T. Perrens, translated by Hannah Lynch, 'Green Bays: a Book of Verses,' by Q., 'Oxford and Oxford Life,' by members of the University, edited by J. Wells, 'Old Testament Criticism: Sermons,' by Prof. S. R. Driver, 'Cambridge Sermons,' edited by C. H. Prior, 'Charles Kingsley,' by M. Kaufmann, 'The Life of John Keble,' by Walter Lock, 'The Mechanics of Daily Life,' by V. P. Sells, 'The Chemistry of Life and Health,' by C. W. Kimmings, 'Agricultural Botany,' by M. C. Potter, and 'Land Nationalization,' by Harold Cox. In fiction: 'His Grace,' by W. E. Norris, 2 vols., 'Time and the Woman,' by Richard Pryce, 2 vols., 'Pierre and his People,' by Gilbert Parker, cheap editions of 'In the Roar of the Sea,' by S. Baring Gould; 'My Danish Sweetheart,' by W. Clark Russell; and 'Hovenden, V.C.,' by F. Mabel Robinson, 'Out of the Fashion,' by L. T. Meade, illustrated, 'Only a Guard-Room Dog,' by Mrs. Cuthell, illustrated, 'The Doctor of the Juliet,' by Harry Collingwood, illustrated, and 'A Modern Romance,' by Laurence Bliss, with an etching. Among educational works: 'The Compound Latin Sentence: Rules and Exercises,' by A. M. M. Stedman, 'A Text-Book of Electricity,' by R. Elliott Steel, illustrated, and 'Commercial Examination Papers,' by H. de B. Gibbins.

Messrs. Warne & Co.'s list includes: 'The Coming of Father Christmas,' written in verse, and illustrated by E. F. Manning, and printed in fourteen colours and gold, a new edition of 'Shakespeare's Complete Works,' 6 vols., printed on the finest India paper, a revised issue of Timbs's 'Abbeys and Castles and Ancient Halls of England and Wales,' 3 vols., with photographs, Mr. Silas K. Hocking's new volume, 'Where Duty Lies,' illustrated, an illustrated edition of Mrs. F. H. Burnett's tale 'Dolly':

a Love Story, 'The Nonsense Birthday Book,' a volume of Edward Lear's famous nonsense rhymes and verses, a new novel by Mrs. J. H. Needell, entitled 'Passing the Love of Women,' a new edition of 'The Queen: her Life and Reign,' brought up to date and illustrated, 'Sport with Gun and Rod in American Woods and Waters,' edited by Alfred M. Mayer, with contributions by the Earl of Dunraven, Charles Dudley Warner, and others, illustrated, 'A Dictionary of English Synonyms and Synonymous or Parallel Expressions,' by Richard Soule, enlarged by G. H. Howison, a series called 'The Cabinet Poets,' while 'Waverley,' 'Rienzi,' and 'Rob Roy' will be added to their 'National Novels.' Amongst Messrs. Warne & Co.'s juvenile publications are 'Englishman's Haven: a Story of Louisbourg,' by W. J. Gordon, illustrated, 'The Prairie Bird,' 'Merry Moments for Merry Little Folks,' rhymes by Rose E. May, and illustrations by E. J. Harding, a new series, 'The Fairy Library,' including 'Grimm's Goblins,' 'Grimm's Fairy Tales,' 'Legends of Fairyland,' &c., illustrated, 'The Play-Hour Picture Books,' a series of large-type reading books, 'Aunt Louisa's Book of Nursery Rhymes,' and numerous volumes for very little folk.

Messrs. Virtue will publish 'England's Sea Victories,' by C. Rathbone Low, illustrated, 'How the British won India,' by W. Pimblett, illustrated, and 'Showell's Housekeeper's Account Book for 1893.'

Messrs. Skeffington & Son's announcements for the ensuing season comprise 'Olga's Dream: a Nineteenth Century Fairy Tale,' by Norley Chester, illustrated, 'Soapbubble Stories,' by Fanny Barry, illustrated, 'In the World's Garden: Story Lessons for Little Folks,' by Maggie Symington, 'The Schoolboy's Little Book,' by the Rev. Edmund Fowle, 'The Seed and the Soil: a Volume of Plain Sermons,' by the Rev. J. B. C. Murphy, 'By Word and Deed: a Series of Plain Sermons on the Parables and Miracles,' by the Rev. H. J. Wilmot Buxton, 'The Most Certain Fact in History: Addresses on the Resurrection,' by the Rev. T. P. King, 'Plain Sermons on the Creed,' by the Rev. W. Bovell Laurie, 'Plain Words on the Incarnation and the Sacraments,' by the Rev. Vernon Staley, 'Daily Life in Advent Light,' compiled by the Author of 'Our Friends in Paradise,' 'Memorials of James Chapman, First Bishop of Colombo,' 'The Truro Mission Hymn-Book,' compiled by Canon F. E. Carter, and 'Two Churchwardens, Father and Son,' a novel by the Rev. Joseph Clarke.

Messrs. James Clarke & Co. will publish: 'The Rosebud Annual, 1893,' 'Rosebud Songs,' by T. Crampton and others, illustrated, 'Rosebud Rhymes,' illustrated, 'A Rose of a Hundred Leaves,' by Amelia E. Barr, illustrated, 'Gloria Patri; or, our Talks about the Trinity,' by Dr. J. M. Whiton, 'The Scriptures, Hebrew and Christian,' Vol. III., completing the set, 'A History of Church and Chapel Building,' by James Cubitt, 'Gladys' Vow,' by Mrs. Isabel Reaney, 'A Morning Mist,' by Sarah Tytler, 'Queer Stories from Russia,' by Capel Chernilo, 'The Bishop and the Caterpillar, and other Pieces,' by Mary E. Manners, 'In the Far Country,' by Albert E. Hooper, illustrated, 'Some Noble Sisters,' by Edmund Lee, and 'Sunday School and Village Libraries,' by Thomas Greenwood.

PROF. CROOM ROBERTSON.

It is with much regret we note the death of Mr. George Croom Robertson, who lately resigned the Chair of Philosophy of Mind and Logic in University College, London. He was born at Aberdeen in 1842. After graduating M.A. at the university there in 1861, he studied in London, Berlin, Göttingen, and Paris. After acting for two years as Assistant-Professor of

Greek at the University of Aberdeen he became Professor of Philosophy of Mind and Logic at University College in 1866. He acted repeatedly as Philosophical Examiner in the universities of London, Cambridge, and Aberdeen. He was the editor of *Mind* from the first appearance of that journal until last year, was a co-editor with Prof. Bain of Grote's 'Aristotle,' and contributed to 'Blackwood's Philosophical Classics' (Hobbes), and to the last edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' His death, at the age of fifty, followed within the year that of his wife, a daughter of the late Mr. Justice Crompton.

Literary Gossip.

WE understand that it is proposed to start a "Society for the Promotion of Semitic Languages." What useful end such a society could serve it is hard to say, since English Semitists are already provided for by two societies. An attempt was made some time ago on behalf of the Royal Asiatic Society to induce the Society of Biblical Archaeology to join forces, but without success. Surely the present movement is a reaction in the direction of subdivision and weakness. It would be far better if all the existing Oriental societies could be fused into a harmonious whole, such as is found in America and elsewhere.

LORD CHARLES BRUCE, who it is well known has made a study of the contents of the Althorp Library, has written an account of the most important books in the collection, under the title 'Treasures of the Althorp Library: the Origin and Development of the Art of Printing illustrated by Examples from the Collection of Earl Spencer.' The publisher will be Mr. Elliot Stock.

THE Rev. H. R. HAWEIS, at the request of the family, has undertaken the compilation of a memoir of the late Sir Morell Mackenzie, from private papers placed in his hands and personal reminiscences. The work will be issued about the close of the year by Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co. Mr. Haweis writes to invite any one who can contribute letters, anecdotes, or details of any kind in connexion with his subject to forward them without delay to Lady Mackenzie, at Wargrave, Henley-on-Thames. "Everything will be carefully returned."

MR. HALL CAINE, who has returned in excellent health from a ten weeks' visit to Germany and the frontier towns and villages of Russia and Galicia, has begun a series of articles in the *Times*, which are likely to be continued at intervals through the autumn, and are intended to describe the life of the poor in those regions with especial reference to the expulsion of the Russian Jews. In addition to the *Times* articles, Mr. Caine intends, in the course of next year, to publish a novel which deals with the position of the Jew in Europe at the end of the nineteenth century. For this work, now in progress, he has, for some time past, had the zealous help of Herr Karl Emil Franzos, the brilliant author of 'For the Right,' himself an Austrian Jew, brought up on the eastern Galician frontier, but born in Russia. It was at one time thought that the novel might be written in collaboration by the English and Austrian novelists, but as the scheme was Mr. Caine's, Herr Franzos, with much unselfishness, has preferred to provide the unacknowledged

part of the historical knowledge and the local atmosphere, which only birth and race can truly give. Mr. Caine hopes to return to Russia in the winter, when he will go much further inland.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. will publish during the first week in October a new volume of poems by Mr. George Meredith, which will be called 'The Empty Purse,' together with 'Odes to the Comic Spirit,' 'To Youth in Memory,' and 'Verses.'

THE 'Racing Life of Lord George Bentinck,' which Messrs. Blackwood announced some time ago, will be published on October 3rd. Since the work began to pass through the press its pages have been considerably extended by fresh reminiscences from Mr. John Kent of the fifth Duke of Richmond, and much valuable and interesting material from the papers of the late Sir William Gregory, supplied by the Hon. Francis Lawley, who edits Mr. Kent's volume. The book is dedicated to the present Duke of Portland.

MR. DAVID PATRICK, the editor of 'Chambers's Encyclopædia,' is, on the approaching completion of his labours, being presented by his colleagues with a set of albums containing photographs of the writers of the signed articles. Nearly two hundred photographs have at present been sent in in response to a circular, and at least as many more are expected. Should any contributor inadvertently not have received that circular, he is requested to forward his photograph to Mr. J. R. Pairman, 339, High Street, Edinburgh.

THE October number of *Blackwood* will open with an article from the pen of "a Lady of Quality" on 'Manners, Morals, and Female Emancipation,' a consideration of the "smart" society depicted in the journals specially devoted to that subject. Among other articles in the same number will be a study by Dr. Colville, of Glasgow, of 'Lowland Scotland in the Last Century,' dealing with the Scotland of Burns's day and the domestic life of the peasantry and working classes. The financial position of the Australian colonies is touched on in a paper on 'Tasmania and its Silver Mines,' by Sir Edward Braddon, K.C.M.G., the Agent-General of the colony; Mr. Claremont Daniell advocates the introduction of a gold currency into India; and an anonymous writer reviews the Carnegie labour difficulty, and presents a study of Mr. Andrew Carnegie himself as the "typical American employer." Sir Theodore Martin will contribute a translation of Hartwig's version of the 'Ratcatcher of Hamelin,' which it will be interesting to compare with Brownings's 'Pied Piper.'

MR. WILLIAM HEINEMANN will publish early next month, under the title of 'Twenty-five Years in the Secret Service: the Recollections of a Spy,' Major Le Caron's diaries and note-books, with a number of hitherto unpublished documents and portraits. Major Le Caron will be remembered as one of the principal witnesses on behalf of the *Times* in the Parnell trial.

THE next number of the *United Service Magazine* will contain an article by Mr. Spenser Wilkinson on the 'Cannonade of Valmy,' the centenary of which has just

been celebrated in France. Mr. Wilkinson does not fail to draw a moral, for application near home, from the blindness of the Prussians to the teaching of an event which led to Jena.

THREE translations of 'The Scapegoat' are announced: one (just published) in Swedish, by Emilie Kullman; another in German, by Dr. Robert König; and the third in Danish, by M. Laursen. It is also to be published as a serial in *Daheim*.

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & Co. will publish in October a work on 'Morocco as It Is,' by Mr. Stephen Bonsall, special correspondent of the Central News. It will contain an account of Sir Charles Euan Smith's recent mission, with illustrations.

A VOLUME of poetry by Mrs. Mary L. Hankin will be published next week by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, under the title of 'Year by Year.' It will contain three sequences, 'Clamavi,' 'Spero,' and 'Credo,' with some sonnets.

WE understand that Mr. H. E. Watts intends to issue a cheaper edition of his translation of 'Don Quixote,' which in its present form is rather inaccessible and very costly.

MESSRS. METHUEN will publish during the winter a volume of short stories by Mr. R. Murray Gilchrist, the author of that remarkable study 'The Writings of Althea Swarthmoor,' which appeared in last week's *National Observer*. Most of these stories, we understand, will lie on the debatable land which is between the fantastic and the supernatural.

'THE JAPS AT HOME' is the title of a book which Mr. Douglas Sladen, who has resided for a considerable time in Japan, has recently completed, and which will be published by Messrs. Hutchinson & Co. in about a fortnight. The work will be very fully illustrated from drawings by H. Savage Landor, W. J. Fenn, and others.

MR. H. B. MARRIOTT WATSON, whose volume of sketches, to be entitled 'Diogenes in London,' will be issued in November by Messrs. Methuen, is engaged upon a romance of New Zealand life of the same character as 'The Web of the Spider.' This will probably be published by Messrs. Hutchinson.

AT a recent meeting in Edinburgh of newsagents and booksellers to discuss their grievances, it was resolved to form a branch of the Retail Newsagents and Booksellers' Union.

THE first of a new series of volumes of "International Humour" will shortly be published by Mr. Walter Scott. Each volume will attempt to furnish an anthology of the humorous literature of the particular nation dealt with. Among the early representative volumes will be those dealing with the humour of France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Russia, and Spain. Each will be copiously illustrated, in many cases by artists of the nationalities of the literatures represented, and to each will be appended biographical and explanatory notes. The series is under the general editorship of Mr. W. H. Dircks.

MR. WALTER SCOTT will shortly issue an English translation of Gogol's 'The Inspector-General' (or 'Revizor'). The

translation, from the original Russian, is by Mr. A. A. Sykes, of Trinity College, Cambridge. The volume will contain a biographical introduction and notes.

A GERMAN translation of Mrs. W. K. Clifford's 'Aunt Anne' will be published shortly by Messrs. Englehorn, of Stuttgart.

THE *Illustrated Church News*, a penny Church newspaper on popular and novel lines, will be published on October 1st. The Earl of Dudley and several well-known clergymen and laymen are interested in the project; and the editor is Mr. Alfred Wilcox.

THE coming number of the *Expository Times*, which commences a new volume, will contain an article by Prof. Sayce on the bearing of recent archaeology on the higher criticism of the Old Testament.

A CURIOUS piece of book-making is reported from Buenos Ayres, where the National Government has given instructions to the Land and Colonies Department to draw up a contract with Dr. Alejo Peyret to write and publish a history of colonization in the republic.

It is in contemplation to erect a memorial at Richmond in honour of James Thomson, the author of 'The Seasons.'

AN arrangement has been come to between the publishers of the 'Year-Book for the Episcopal Church in Scotland' and the Rev. C. T. Wakeham, proprietor of the 'Directory,' by which the latter publication will henceforth be merged in the former.

PROF. PATRICK GEDDES will deliver, on behalf of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, the first lecture of their sessional course on 'The History and Principles of Biology,' at Gresham College, on Monday, October 10th, at 8 o'clock. Sir James Paget will take the chair and deliver a short address. On the following evening, Tuesday, October 11th, Mr. H. H. Asquith, M.P., will preside at the first lecture of the course on 'The Beginnings of English Literature,' by Mr. J. Churton Collins. In addition to these central courses, arranged specially to meet the needs of picked students from the various local centres, over sixty courses of lectures, covering a wide field in literature, history, economics, science, and art, will be delivered during the coming term at centres in different parts of London.

CANONS PERRY and OVERTON's new work, 'Biographical Notices of the Bishops of Lincoln, from Remigius to Wordsworth,' will be issued by Mr. Clifford Thomas, of Lincoln, during the coming season.

A STATUE of Le Sage, the author of 'Gil Blas,' has just been unveiled at Vannes, in Brittany, at the Jesuits' College of which place he pursued his studies.

WE notice with regret that German papers announce the postponement of this year's meetings of several learned and literary societies—among others the Allgemeine Deutsche Journalisten- und Schriftsteller-tag, which was to be held at Weimar.

FROM Prof. W. Maurenbrecher, who is the author, among other valuable historical works, of a 'Geschichte der deutschen Königswahlen vom 10-13 Jahrhundert,' we may shortly expect a somewhat kindred work, entitled 'Die Gründung des Deutschen

Reiches, 1859 bis 1871.' The book is based on lectures delivered last year by the professor at the Kaufmännische Verein of Leipzig.

WE hear that the second volume of Prof. Vaihinger's 'Commentar zu Kant's Kritik der reinen Vernunft' is to be published next month. The first volume appeared in 1881, on the occasion of the centenary of the publication of the philosopher's great work. Let us hope that the third and fourth volumes promised by the learned *Kantforscher* will be published at shorter intervals.

'KIRCHENLIED UND VOLKSLIED' is the title of a selection of religious and secular poems from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (as far as Klopstock), which is about to be published in the "Sammlung Götschen," under the editorship of Dr. G. Ellinger.

THE Parliamentary Papers recently issued include Reports and Statements of Accounts for the Universities of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and St. Andrews (1d. to 3d. each); Trade and Navigation Reports for August (6d.); and Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the Year ending the 31st of December, 1891, Part I. (9d.).

SCIENCE

MEDICAL LITERATURE.

The Rheumatic Diseases (so called), with Original Suggestions for more clearly Defining Them. By Hugh Lane, L.R.C.P. Edin., and Charles T. Griffiths, L.R.C.P. Lond. (Churchill.)

—The object of this book appears to be to make definite distinctions between chronic rheumatism, chronic gout, rheumatoid arthritis, and chronic rheumatic arthritis. It is universally admitted that chronic rheumatism, chronic gout, and rheumatoid arthritis are different diseases, have different causes, pursue a different course, and require different treatment. Chronic rheumatic arthritis is surely a form of rheumatism, and should be considered as a form of chronic rheumatism. There is great difficulty in separating the three forms of disease from each other; the great leaders of our profession have not been able to do it, and we are doubtful whether our experienced authorities at Bath have done much to solve the question. They have, however, a large field, and all information is useful, and will help to elucidate one of the most important points in medicine.

Indigestion: a Manual of the Diagnosis and Modern Treatment of the Different Varieties of Dyspepsia. By George Herschell, M.D. Lond. (Baillière, Tindall & Cox.)—The aim of this work is to put before medical students and medical men a bird's-eye view of the affections grouped under the term "indigestion." In this object the author has succeeded. He describes the process of normal digestion, and enumerates the causes of its non-occurrence and their treatment fully and well. Still, it must occur to the reader that it is difficult in these days to carry out his views when we consider the mode in which we live, the different requirements for digestion of people living in the same house, the varieties of work they have to perform, and the constitutional tendencies they may have inherited. With much that Dr. Herschell says about the effect of alcohol we agree, but we think that Sir James Paget and others proved some years ago that alcohol did increase the natural capacity of the brain, and did stimulate it to good intellectual work which would not otherwise have been done. The treatment is very fully gone into to suit the various forms of indigestion, equally

ably described. We think Dr. Herschell has taken a very modest view of his laborious and careful work, which we can conscientiously recommend to the consideration of those who are interested in the indigestions which deprive life of nearly all its pleasure.

The Gentlewoman's Book of Hygiene. By Kate Mitchell, L.K.Q.C.I. (Henry & Co.)—It would be well if every one remembered that "life is not to live, but to be well"; and Miss Mitchell's object to "lay down in plain language the general laws on the observance of which depends our physical, mental, and moral health" is an admirable one. Has she succeeded? The work commences with approval of the multiplication of health manuals, and with the hope that every one will become his own physician—a result not to be objected to. It would, however, be easier for the public to achieve this if the manuals did not differ on so many of the most important laws. In the chapter on "Constitution" the author urges the importance of parents considering at once what are the tendencies to ill health in their children and how to counteract them. If this could be done, one-half of the miseries of life would be got rid of in the next generation; but amongst the majority in this country the struggle for mere existence makes it impossible for parents to have time for such thoughts, and still less to carry them out. It is, however, an excellent ideal to strive after and look forward to. Miss Mitchell's ideas of education are also worthy of praise, including a longer period of home life; more intercourse between children and their mothers, less with governesses and nurses; less crowded schools and classes; the development of individual faculties and powers of observation, with the abolition or curtailing of competitive examinations. We have no space to discuss her excellent views on exercise, recreation, cleanliness, on early and late marriages, on the necessity of a "career": we leave them to the consideration of her readers; and we think that when they have read them, they will say that she has succeeded in the object she had when she wrote her book.

The Girl's Own Book of Health and Beauty. By Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., R.N. (Jarrold & Sons.)—There is much valuable information in this book, but whether it is an unalloyed advantage to bring the subject of health and its laws so prominently before the young and the nervous is doubtful. It is curious to notice what different opinions there are on the simplest of matters. We may instance in particular the mode of bathing, and the best way of taking food and fresh air. No two authors agree; and still they are not only necessary to our well-being, but have few or no complications in connexion with them. Wide indeed is the difference between the views on these points of Dr. Gordon Stables and Pfarrer Kneipp. We notice with satisfaction that the importance of pure water, both for drinking and cleansing purposes, is strongly insisted on, while the advantages of a large admixture of vegetables and fruit with the rest of our diet are not lost sight of. The author suggests many ways to maintain the health of young girls, but it is difficult to understand when time is to be found to pursue them, when we consider the calls made on them by so-called education in the present day. There is no doubt that Dr. Stables is right in raising a protest against the tendency to exclude fresh air from bedrooms, to have too many bedclothes, to drink too much tea, to wear too much clothing; while his injunctions about bathing, recreations, and hobbies are worthy of all praise. The book is well worth reading, provided its perusal does not lead to too much introspection day by day.

A History of Medical Education from the most Remote to the most Recent Times. By Dr. Theodor Puschmann. Translated by E. H. Hare. (H. K. Lewis.)—Dr. Puschmann is a public

professor in ordinary in the University of Vienna, and his translator is a surgeon-apothecary of London, who has himself travelled much abroad, and is able to add useful notes to the original work. The book is divided into four sections, descriptive of medical teaching in ancient times, in the Middle Ages, from the Renaissance to the end of the last century, and in the present century. The account of ancient medicine is a popular abstract of the serious histories of the subject, and does not give complete accounts of any author. Galen, whose influence was powerful throughout Europe from the time of Marcus Aurelius to that of Louis XIV., is described in a single paragraph. The 130 pages devoted to this part of the subject would have been much better filled by a detailed account of Greek medicine, drawn from the Hippocratic books, and of medical practice in Rome, such as could be made from the prolix, but often most interesting treatises of Galen. The description of medieval medicine, while mentioning many names, does little else. The famous Regimen Sanitatis Salerni is only just named, and with the error that William the Conqueror visited Salerno to be healed of his wounds. It is true that the dedicatory verses of the treatise begin

Anglorum Regi scribit tota schola Salerni;

but while some have maintained that Edward the Confessor is the king, and others with more probability that Robert, Duke of Normandy, was addressed, there is no evidence pointing to the Conqueror. The history of the third period has even graver defects, and the incompetence of the author is shown by the omission of any mention of Linacre or of Caius. The last part is the best, as the several regulations with regard to medical study and examinations throughout Europe are easily obtained, and require but little skill in setting forth. A very imperfect index ends a volume of 650 pages, of which the only part well done is that of the translator. His version is invariably clear, and it is to be regretted that his thorough knowledge of German was not employed in translating some more learned book.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

LIEUT. PEARY has safely returned from his exploration of Northern Greenland. Having been landed on July 25th of last year at McCormick Harbour (77° 40' N.) with his young wife and five men, on May 15th last he left his winter quarters with one man and fourteen dogs drawing a sledge, and on July 4th he reached Independence Bay in lat. 81° 37' N. On his return journey to his winter quarters, Lieut. Peary crossed the inland ice at an elevation of 8,000 feet. This is by far the most extensive journey through the ice and snow-fields of Greenland, extending as it does over at least 1,200 miles, and far surpasses the achievement of Dr. Nansen. The geographical results are of the highest importance. We may safely assume now that Greenland is an island. Its inland ice-cap only extends to about 82° N., but glaciers descend from it into all the northern fiords. The land near Independence Bay was found to be free from snow, and flowers, insects, and musk-oxen were abundant, while hares, foxes, and ptarmigans were also seen.

Dr. Schweinfurth, in a paper recently communicated to the German Anthropological Society, deals with the origin of the 150 species of plants at present being cultivated in Egypt. Out of the total number only about fifty species have been proved to date back to pre-Christian times. The bulk have been imported from foreign countries with which Egypt maintained commercial relations. Among the most recent introductions of this kind are the cotton plant and our European vegetables; among the earliest were the sacred persea (*Mimusops schimperi*) and the sycamore, whose native home is Southern Arabia or the incense country, known to the ancient Egyptians as Punt. To the same region Egypt appears to be indebted for

the common fig, the carob-tree, and the aloe. Wheat, barley, and spelt were introduced from Babylonia; henna, the Asiatic lotus (*Nelumbium speciosum*), which superseded a native species, the pomegranate, peach, apricot, and quince came from Persia; whilst India furnished rice, durra, the sugar-cane, sesamum, indigo, the banana and lemon. Many of these plants only reached Egypt indirectly, and in Dr. Schweinfurth's opinion many of them—as, for instance, rice, durra, sesamum, and *Vigna sinensis*—are indigenous to tropical Africa.

If the map of 'Scotland' may be looked upon as a fair sample of "Bacon's New Sixpenny Series of Popular Maps," we are unable to say anything in its praise, unless cheapness be deemed sufficient to cover a multitude of sins of omission and commission. Even the coast-line is very incorrectly engraved; and a very few altitudes, and these not always correct, are made to do duty for a more adequate indication of the features of the ground. Important places, such as Strathpeffer, Pitlochry, Roslin, or the Trossachs, are omitted altogether; the Forth Bridge and several lines of railway are not to be found on the map; many of the names are misspelt, others appear to be imaginary, such as Robin Hood's Cave on Loch Lomond, which will be vainly sought for in the locality.

Mr. William Astor Chanler, accompanied by Lieut. von Höhnell, is reported to have left Zanzibar on the 16th inst. for the river Tana and Mount Kenia. This well-found expedition is likely to yield scientific results of the highest importance.

M. Vankereckhove, who has been busy for about a couple of years in the region lying between the Congo and the Upper Nile, is reported to have established himself at Wadelai, having previously founded a station in the Mangbatu country. Large quantities of ivory collected by this commercial government expedition have been sent down the Itimbiri river, and it is supposed that this interference with the trade of the Arabs, who have hitherto enjoyed a monopoly, is accountable for the murder of M. Hodister and five other Belgians on the Upper Congo.

The *Scottish Geographical Magazine* publishes Prof. J. Geikie's interesting address delivered before the Geographical Section of the British Association at Edinburgh, together with an illustrative map of the world tinted to show the height of the land and the depth of the sea.

We are informed that the second annual publication of the Görres-Gesellschaft for 1892 will consist of a collection of letters and diaries left by the Rev. Father Aug. Schynse, who made his last African journey in company with Emin Pasha. The publication will bear the title of 'P. Schynse's letzte Reisen,' and will be furnished with a map by the author of the south-western shore of the Victoria Nyanza. The book will be edited by the geographical writer Herr K. Hespers.

THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

THE Clarendon Press will issue 'Mathematical Papers of the late Henry J. S. Smith, Savilian Professor of Geometry in the University of Oxford,' 2 vols.,—'Researches in Stellar Parallax by the Aid of Photography' ('Astronomical Observations made at the University Observatory, Oxford,' Fasc. IV.), by Dr. C. Pritchard, a supplementary volume to Prof. Clerk Maxwell's 'Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism,' by J. J. Thomson,—'A Manual of Crystallography,' by M. H. N. Story-Maskelyne,—'Elementary Mechanics,' by A. L. Selby,—'Analytical Geometry,' by W. J. Johnston,—'Hydrostatics and Elementary Hydrokinetics,' by G. M. Minchin,—'A Text-Book of Pure Geometry,' by J. W. Russell,—'Catalogue of Eastern and Australian Lepidoptera Heterocera in the Collection of the Oxford University Museum,' by Col. C. Swinhoe,—and 'Epidemic

Influenza: a Study in Comparative Statistics,' by Dr. F. A. Dixey.

Messrs. Macmillan promise 'Researches on the Propagation of Electrical Force,' by Prof. Heinrich Hertz, of Bonn, translated by Prof. D. E. Jones,—'A Text-Book of Pathology, Systematic and Practical,' by Prof. D. J. Hamilton, Vol. II.,—'Electrical Papers,' by Oliver Heaviside, 2 vols.,—'Pioneers of Science,' by Prof. Oliver Lodge, illustrated,—'Finger Prints,' by Francis Galton, illustrated,—'Materials for the Study of Variation in Animals: Part I., Discontinuous Variation,' by William Bateson,—'On Colour Blindness,' by Thomas H. Bickerton, illustrated,—two primers: 'The Food of Plants,' by A. P. Laurie, and 'A Primer of Practical Horticulture,' by J. Wright,—'A Text-Book of Tropical Agriculture,' by Dr. H. A. Nicholls,—Vol. II. of Prof. A. Gray's 'Theory and Practice of Absolute Measurements in Electricity and Magnetism,'—and 'Differential Calculus for Schools,' by Joseph Edwards.

Messrs. Crosby Lockwood & Son announce 'Electric Ship-Lighting: a Practical Handbook for Electrical Engineers and others,' by J. W. Urquhart,—'Toothed Gearing: a Practical Handbook for Offices and Workshops,' by a Foreman Pattern-Maker,—'The Mechanics of Architecture: a Text-Book for Students,' by E. W. Tarn,—'The Visible Universe: Chapters on the Origin and Construction of the Heavens,' by J. E. Gore, with stellar photographs and other illustrations,—'The Health Officer's Pocket-Book,' by Dr. Edward F. Willoughby,—'The Art and Science of Sail-Making,' by Samuel B. Sadler,—the thirteenth edition of Youatt's 'Complete Grazier and Farmers and Cattle Breeders' Assistant,' rewritten by Dr. Fream,—'The Woodworker's Handybook' and 'The Metalworker's Handybook,' by Paul N. Hasluck,—'Practical Lessons in Roof Carpentry,' by Geo. Collings,—and 'The Steam Engine: a Practical Manual for Draughtsmen, Designers, and Constructors,' translated from Herman Haeder by H. H. P. Powles, with diagrams.

Science Gossip.

ANOTHER new small planet was registered on photographic plates by Dr. Max Wolf at Heidelberg on the 1st and 13th inst. Although the numbering in order is reserved, according to the new rule, till the end of the year, this probably raises the whole number known to 335. The date of Dr. Wolf's preceding discovery was August 22nd—not 26th, as stated in our "Notes" on the 10th inst.

It appears that Prof. Barnard's interesting discovery of a fifth satellite of Jupiter was made on the 9th inst. The present is a very favourable opposition of the planet, which was in perihelion on the 24th of July.

MR. C. MICHIE SMITH, who remains in charge of the Madras Observatory until the appointment of a new director in succession to the late Mr. Pogson, is bringing out with zeal and despatch the results of past observations. The volume now before us contains those of fixed stars made with the meridian-circle during the years 1874, 1875, and 1876. He remarks that a comparatively small number of observations was made in those years because the staff was chiefly employed upon the reduction of those of previous years. From 1877, however, the star observations were made from a larger catalogue, and Mr. Michie Smith hopes in two more volumes, to be published shortly, to give the results of these up to and including the year 1887.

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & Co. have in the press a work by Mr. W. Saville-Kent, Past President Royal Society of Queensland, on 'The Great Barrier Reef of Australia: its Products and Potentialities.' The illustrations, it is said, will throw light on the true formation of the coral structures of the reef.

A NEW serial issue of 'Electricity in the Service of Man,' revised by Dr. R. Mullineux Walmsley, is about to be published by Messrs. Cassell & Co. Part I. will appear on the 26th inst.

THE Iron and Steel Institute opened its autumn meeting at Liverpool on Tuesday last, under the presidency of Sir Frederick Abel. The Mayor gave a public reception to the members. In his address the President referred to the progress which the Institute had made.

AN exhibition devoted to paper-making, printing, and stationery was opened on Tuesday last at the Royal Agricultural Hall. Leading members of the different trades send exhibits illustrating all the recent improvements and inventions in these industries.

FINE ARTS

William Hogarth. By A. Dobson. Illustrated. (Sampson Low & Co.)

(Second and Concluding Notice.)

HOGARTH must have made considerable progress as a portrait painter, and probably teacher of painting, ere July, 1731, when, as we noticed some time ago, Mrs. Delany recorded in her diary how she, that extremely polite amateur, much desired to have her portrait by Hogarth, as a gift from that magnificent person Lady Sunderland, rather than by Zincke, the most fashionable miniature painter of the day. Hogarth offered to teach Mrs. Delany, then Mrs. Pendarves, "more in a day than a year's learning in the common way." This is, as Mr. Dobson notices, a thoroughly characteristic utterance. From the obituary notice of Thornhill in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1734, which spoke of Hogarth as a portrait painter only, although he had already published both his 'Progresses,' we can hardly draw the inference that the artist was ignored in the superior capacity. Mr. Dobson thinks this may be accounted for by there being, as Rouquet said, but few print-shops in London at that time. Rouquet, a Frenchman, erred, and these shops were much more numerous than he knew. It is related that when 'A Harlot's Progress' appeared the Lords of the Treasury hastened to buy Sir John Gonson's portrait, which is in Plate III. of the series. This was before Thornhill's death. Besides, there were, before they were published, more than 1,200 subscribers to the plates in question. It thus seems clear that, for once, Sylvanus Urban was dozing over Thornhill's obituary. It may be worth while to state that the Trustees' Catalogue of Satirical Prints comprises authoritative details of the states of every Hogarth print in the National Collection as they were examined and verified by the expert who compiled that catalogue and the late Keeper of the Prints. Collectors will recognize the value of this information.

About the date of 'A Harlot's Progress' Mr. Dobson has much to say and more to infer. It has a curious bearing on the history of copyright in engravings, and is, historically, of considerable importance in a Hogarthian sense. Nichols and those who followed him, as well as the Trustees' expert above mentioned, the writer of 'Hogarth and the Pirates' in the *Portfolio*, 1884, and others, concluded that Hogarth's own prints after 'A Harlot's Progress' were not published until 1733-4—that is, after the appearance

of E. Kirkall's copies in green ink (see B.M. Satirical Print No. 2032), and undoubtedly piracies of surpassing impudence, which were announced in the *Craftsman*, November 18th, 1732, p. 2, col. 3, as "This Day is Published." It was understood that the subscription prints of Hogarth's series were delivered about the end of 1733, the *impressions de commerce* (which are distinguishable by the black Latin crosses engraved below the designs) early in the following year. It was likewise understood, the "art-hunger" of the unscrupulous Kirkall notwithstanding, that what may be called the courtesies of piracy would at least allow the man who was to be robbed something like a start ere the unjust copies were issued. Piracy, which was by no means without its rules, was a fine trade in that epoch. Thus B. Wilson's print called 'The Repeal' (Satirical Print No. 4140) had such an immense circulation at sixpence each impression that the artist gained 300*l*. Four copies were issued, all of which were, of course, piracies! Of 'A Harlot's Progress' series eight piracies are known! The first of these to appear was Kirkall's, and the date of its publication was supposed to be that of the *Craftsman*, as above stated, and it seemed that Hogarth had reckoned without his rascal if he expected to have a start for the venture which was to secure or mar his fortune. If Kirkall had anticipated the painter and etcher of 'A Harlot's Progress,' the wrong was very grievous indeed, and those who believed with Nichols that the prints were not issued till late in 1733 were justified in thinking so. Quite lately, however, Mr. G. A. Aitken noticed in the *Craftsman* of January 29th, 1732, a previously unobserved advertisement to the effect that Hogarth, "being disappointed of the Assistance he proposed, is obliged to engrave them [the prints of the 'Progress'] all himself, which will retard the Delivery of the Prints to the Subscribers about two Months." In the following March another advertisement in the *Daily Journal* and the *Daily Post* announced that the prints would be ready for delivery on Monday, April 10th, and, "as an unauthorized explanation of the series in pamphlet form was published on the 21st [of April], it must be assumed that they were duly issued on or about the date specified." The latter statement, which Mr. Dobson quotes, is, if it is quite trustworthy, much better evidence of the early publication in view here than the mere promise of the preceding advertisement, on which, were it standing alone, no expert in these matters would rely for a moment. Nothing, especially at that period, was commoner than the broken promise of such an advertisement.

We are to assume, therefore, that in this case the "bounteous Kirkall" of 'The Dunciad'—who had adorned his engraved portrait of Eliza Haywood with jewels she did not possess, and thus incurred Pope's contumely—did not forestall Hogarth in the publication of his own designs, but the pirate's actions, following other attacks of the same nature, brought about what is known as "Hogarth's Act," 8 Geo. II. cap. 13, for the protection of artists in similar cases, and apparently, but only apparently, secured copyright to them. As it was, Kirkall contrived to carry

out his nefarious views by engraving copies of the six plates of 'A Harlot's Progress,' as large as the originals and intrinsically of fair quality, between the April and the November of 1732; and when the prints of 'The Rake's Progress' were ready for subscribers, Hogarth had occasion to issue an incoherent, but plaintive protest on June 27th, 1735, *i.e.*, two days after the Act came into force, to the effect that

"certain Printsellers in London, intending not only to injure Mr. Hogarth in his Property but also to impose their base Imitations [of his eight prints of 'The Rake's Progress'] on the Publick, which they, being obliged to do only [by] what they could carry away by Memory from the Sight of those Paintings, have executed most wretchedly both in Design and Drawing [such imitations] as would be very obvious when they are expos'd," &c.

Having followed our subject to the level of 'The Rake's Progress,' above which Hogarth himself never ascended, we have but space for a few notes and to commend the critical astuteness of Mr. Dobson in the performance of his honourable and laborious task. In referring to 'The Times,' Plate II., prepared in 1762, he says (p. 175) it was abandoned, or not published, for unknown reasons. He has forgotten that as Hogarth had, in 1757, been appointed Serjeant-Painter to the King, it was easy to persuade him to suppress a print which reflected strongly upon the Court Party in general, and Lord Bute in particular. The house in Leicester Fields, which we remember quite well, was for that time much better than the "fairly commodious residence" mentioned on p. 55. It is astutely noticed that Hogarth seems to have anticipated some of the revelations of modern instantaneous photography when he wrote in 'The Analysis of Beauty':—

"The best representation in a picture, of even the most elegant dancing, as every figure is rather a suspended action in it than an attitude, must be always somewhat unnatural and ridiculous; for, were it possible in a real dance to fix every person at one instant of time, as in a picture, not one in twenty would appear to be graceful, tho' each were ever so much so in their movements; nor could the figure of the dance itself be at all understood."

We believe the pedlar in the 'Election Entertainment' was meant not for "a squat Quaker" (*vide* p. 149), but for a Jew. We have always understood that Richardson's house, where Hogarth met Dr. Johnson, was not (*vide* p. 113) in Salisbury Court, but that "capital mansion" at North End, Fulham, in which Mr. E. Burne Jones now lives, and where the garden and parlour exactly suit the circumstances of the anecdote. The references to the exhibition of pictures by Hogarth are little better than Nichols's, and might profitably be revised and extended. The picture of 'The Mall,' now in the Royal Collection, is certainly not by Hogarth, although the catalogue before us ascribes it to him. In preferring the judgment of Dr. John Brown (of 'Rab and his Friends') to that of Hazlitt on a point of anatomical draughtsmanship (see p. 105) Mr. Dobson has forgotten that the latter was trained as an artist. The doctor's defence (see the same page) of Hogarth's knowledge of the human figure is just, although that astute observer did not know how often and for how many years

Hogarth drew from the antique and the nude in Thornhill's Academy and in the life school of St. Martin's Lane. On p. 116 is a charmingly sympathetic abstract of Garrick's urgent appeal to Churchill "that you don't tilt at my Friend Hogarth before you see me." We have not met with this before, and with thanks for it, being as honourable to Hogarth and to Garrick as it is dishonourable to the author of the infamous 'Epistle,' we may aptly close this notice of a capital book.

The Stone, Bronze, and Iron Ages: a Popular Treatise on Early Archaeology. By John Hunter-Duvar. (Sonnenschein & Co.)—This little book consists of twenty chapters, nine of which are devoted to the description of palæolithic and neolithic forms of implements belonging to the ages of stone and bronze, and the probable uses to which they were applied. In a short preface the author makes the following remark: "As this book claims to be more than a popular treatise, pains have been taken to give it that character. The subject is dealt with to date." Popular works on prehistoric antiquities are valuable as long as authors keep in view the object for which they write. A treatise professing to be popular should not only be clearly expressed, but its author should show that he is fully acquainted with his subject, and that where he is not fully conversant with it he has gone for information to the best sources. "The subject," Mr. Duvar tells us, "is dealt with to date." Good, because in such a case there is the less excuse if he has sought his information in works that are out of date. Let us see if Mr. Duvar has done this or no. We have no fault to find in his chapters on flint and stone implements and on their classification. We are not so well satisfied with his remarks on bronze articles, and we are much less so with what he says on pottery and sepulchres. His knowledge respecting these is hazy, and he has gone for information to old-fashioned and imperfect publications. He appears to have no doubt in his own mind as to the existence of Druids, and that this mythical people were in some way connected with the rude stone monuments of Western Europe. He adopts Sir Richard Colt Hoare's classification and nomenclature of barrows. As it is, therefore, he has helped to mislead the popular mind, and to propagate errors which we thought had been exploded long ago. Sir Richard Hoare's method of exploring barrows was often very defective and most unsatisfactory. Whenever it was practicable he selected a large barrow at a short distance from a mansion in which he had taken up his quarters. His staff of diggers had orders to excavate a shaft from the apex downwards, under the superintendence of a foreman, who was to send a message to Sir Richard as soon as he considered that the men had dug sufficiently deep. The worthy baronet then came, and, finding nothing, pronounced the barrow to be a cenotaph. Half a century later the supposed cenotaph was re-examined, and flint arrow-points and stone and bone implements were discovered, which had been disturbed and overlooked by the labourers. Mr. Duvar cannot have visited Brittany, or he would not have given such an absurd picture of the Carnac lines as is represented on p. 237. The lines, when in their perfect condition, never resembled this ideal engraving. To say that they were "eleven in number" and stretch "in parallel lines" for more than two leagues across the country is to put forth a statement which is entirely devoid of truth.

THE last number of the *Numismatic Chronicle* is mainly of an Oriental character. It contains a long and important article by General Sir Alexander Cunningham, in continuation of his papers on the coins of the Kushans or Great Yue-ti, a line of Indo-Scythian kings whose

coinage has been partly described by Prof. Percy Gardner in one of the British Museum catalogues. The General, however, has much to add, as his autotype plates show; while his elaborate notes on the names of the deities appearing on the coins will be studied with interest and appreciation of much reconduct learning, if not always with conviction. Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole contributes a seventh collection of unpublished coin-data (this time from Mr. Johnston's private cabinet) which will serve to enrich the 'Fasti Arabici' or corpus of numismatic inscriptions which he has been preparing for several years for the Clarendon Press. Mr. Johnston himself publishes some coins of the present Shah of Persia, struck at Shuster and Herat; Mr. Grueber and Mr. Baker complete the number with minor notices.

THE SPITZER COLLECTION.

La Collection Spitzer. Tome Troisième. Illustrated. (Paris, Quantin; London, M. Davis, 147, New Bond Street.)

THE third volume maintains the character of this book as one of the finest specimens of the typography of the house of Quantin. The larger plates, although from the nature of their subjects they are not so splendid as in previous volumes, are almost as fine, skilful, and delicate as their forerunners. This is especially the case with regard to the copies of articles in gold and silver-gilt, which are instances of that class of *orfèverie civile* in which the Collection Spitzer is exceptionally rich, derived from German shops of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

The reproductions of a few choice specimens of the so-called *travail arabe*—that is, mosque lamps and cups of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries in figured and gilded glass—represent a class among the least numerous of its kind in the world. The windows in stained glass proper—"Vitreaux," plates i. and ii.—although sufficient for representative purposes, are necessarily less excellent. Nor can the originals, German work of the fifteenth century, be reckoned of the highest merit. They are, nevertheless, interesting for Englishmen because of the close likeness between the figures and elaborate architectonic elements of which they consist and the corresponding and coeval works of English origin so well known in this country. Their designs are, however, obviously more indebted to Italian influences than English windows are found to be. There is a St. Maurice in the dexter light of a window taken from the Cathedral of Boppard which, apart from the furred bonnet on the head of the martyr, might be a copy of a Francia. On the other hand, the copy (plate iii.) of a fine window of the sixteenth century, painted in yellow stain (which the text errs in calling *grisaille*) by some capable Frenchman whose indebtedness to a Fleming is manifest, is all that could be desired.

The *bijoux* in translucent and painted and gilded enamels, which are chiefly German of the sixteenth century, are very good, but not first rate—see "Bijoux," plates ii. and iii., in which a sort of Cellinesque taste prevails. These are from Italy, and much more spirited and splendid than the German specimens. The copies from *sculptures en bois* and Solenhofen stone or *Speckstein* (boxwood and hone stone) are remarkably fine, and rich as the collection of examples is, it is not less instructive because it attests the great influence exercised on the German carvers to whom we owe the relics in question by the Italians among whom P. Vischer and Albert Dürer lived during their long residence south of the Alps. Of course these geniuses and their coadjutors, the Little Masters, were not the only men who crossed the mountains and returned chastened and calmed in their artistic styles by the serener Italian motives. The visits of Jacopo dei Barbari to Germany were by no means ineffectual, and those younger followers of Dürer,

of whom we recognize the ablest in Aldegrever, seem to us to have been even more charmed by his love for beauty and the exquisite grace of his figures (noble elements little studied in Germany before his advent) than the great Albert himself. M. A. Pabst, who has written the introductory essay to "Les Sculptures en Buis et en Pierre de Munich," does not appear to know of the superb alto-relief, dated 1510, now in the British Museum, a work executed in hone stone, and representing the birth of St. John; nor does he mention a similar, but more elegant, 'Preaching of St. John the Baptist,' now in the museum at Brunswick, and supposed to be by Albert Aldegrever. These are the crowning pieces of their kind. The Collection Spitzer contains nothing to be compared with them, but it is surpassingly rich in portraits carved in high relief in boxwood by Germans of the sixteenth century, half of which, when they turn up in this country, are without hesitation ascribed to Dürer. The wooden ones mostly came from Augsburg, those in stone from Nuremberg, and a whole company of artists devoted their amazing skill and more than Chinese patience to the execution of such things. Among the best and ablest of these worthies was Hans Schwartz, who executed in an incomparable manner a medallion represented here of 'La jeune Fille et la Mort,' the force of which would not disgrace the sardonic moods of Dürer and Holbein. It bears his cipher of "H.S."

Much more frequently studied, and in their way more attractive, are the relics of *l'orfèverie civile*, to illustrate which the late M. Spitzer collected examples with abundant industry, good taste, and good fortune. Not even in royal collections, except at Dresden and Vienna, is there a finer (not to say more numerous) gathering of specimens of high artistic value. The ancient inventories of goldsmiths and silversmiths' work in the English *dressoirs* and *buffets* show what time and the treasures of the royal inheritance had enabled Henry VIII. and Charles I. to accumulate in respect to mere weight of the precious metals; but it is doubtful if even the then world-renowned coffers of our royal house ever comprised so many as eighty-five specimens of equal artistic value to those on which M. Alfred Darcel has founded his accomplished and sympathetic "notice," which is an epitome of the history of this branch of artistic craftsmanship during the Renaissance period. To this epoch the instances in question belong, and largely to the later half of the sixteenth century, a period which was, in some respects, the golden age of table, sideboard, and state ware in the precious metals. The greater number of the specimens are, as was to be expected, German; there are a few Italian, marked, of course, with finer, if less vigorous qualities than the majority. The Spanish instances exaggerate the effects of the Italian, which do not belong to the finest class of their kind. The French instances are few; only one specimen suggests itself as English, and that, M. Darcel thinks, may be German. Judging by the page cuts and admirable coloured plates before us, we are of opinion that several instances which bear the indication "travail allemand" are really Dutch; others may be Flemish. (There is a fine collection of Flemish plate stamps at South Kensington.) A good deal of fine silver work, distinguished by a *souçon* of a choice Gothic strain, was produced in Holland quite as late as the later half of the sixteenth century, to which, beyond question, the mass of this collection must be ascribed. It is not easy to understand how it came about that M. Spitzer, who lived long in Paris, and was profoundly in love with old French art, did not obtain a larger proportion of domestic and civic plate. As it is, while France was in mediæval times, as Mr. Cripps truly said, the nursery of fine goldsmithy—of which Limoges, where the craft had subsisted

and flourished even from Romanesque times, was the cradle—and the “touch of Paris” had currency with the English “sterling,” that universal standard of purity in metal. M. Spitzer secured, one cannot guess why, very few mediæval instances of any sort, and none of French origin during that period. This is despite the fact that the rules of Etienne Boileau, Provost of Paris in 1260, which became laws of the craft over half Europe, were favourable to the making of countless pieces of plate such as would surely come into the hands of so vigorous a collector as M. Spitzer proved himself. It is not improbable that No. 74 in this series, described as “Vase en Agate monté en Argent doré,” and comprehensively as of the “Époque de Louis XIV.,” is really English and of that “époque.” Its stamps comprise the lion *passant guardant*, the date letter a small Roman “e” (!), what the text calls “un buste de femme de profil à droite” (but of which the facsimile suggests the royal head, which would indicate a date subsequent to 1784), and the maker’s “J. H.” The style (especially the crisp, firm, and clear chiselling, and the full curves of the foliage in the mounting) is very English indeed, and it lacks the ornateness and weak exuberance of the “Époque de Louis XIV.,” as it was represented by *l’orfèvrerie civile* in France.

Apart from these questions as to the origin of the examples, artists will rejoice in the beauty, spirit, and aptitude of the designs and the masculine execution of the gold and silver relics. M. Darcel treats with learning and taste. They include hanaps; ewers large and small; cups with and without covers (*coupes et bocals*); goblets, some of extremely quaint and characteristically German form; tankards, as we call the French *canettes*; cocoanuts mounted in silver-gilt, which were very much esteemed in the sixteenth century; table *nefs*, or ships in full sail; dishes, basins, vases; *salieres*, whence, by a pleonasm, our “salt-cellars”; *plateaux* and trays. Among these instances the small vases and the *salieres* excel the rest in characteristic design and elements. They suggest the noble schools of Augsburg and Nuremberg, whence they came, and emulate the delightful art of Wenzel Jamnitzer of the latter city (1508–1585) and his nephew Christoph (1563–1618), which is illustrated in every student’s mind by the lovely cup in silver now in the British Museum, and popularly, but absurdly inscribed to Benvenuto Cellini, whose name it bears. Theodor de Bry (1528–1598), of Liège—claimed by Teutons as a German—supplied some good types no one can miss in this collection of treasures. Inquirers will thank M. Darcel for his numerous facsimiles of stamps taken from the specimens. We select from the body of works in question that beautiful silver-gilt *salière* of the school of Fontainebleau, which in its fountain-like shape, its grotesque masks, lions’ legs, naked Dianas in niches, and other elements, is a perfect Franco-Italian piece; the vigorous *aiguières*, respectively shaped like lions *rampant* and *passant*, and both capital Nuremberg pieces, plate ii.; the fine Spanish *coupe* (? chalice) of the sixteenth century, plate iv., which refers to types of Augsburg, with a *souppçon* of Gothic grace; and the noble hanap of silver-gilt, with its lovely border of stiff-leaf foliage of the purest taste, its cover sustaining a statuette of St. Martin, its body *repoussé*, and suggesting in its gadroons and “nervures” the shape of a pineapple, which seems to us more likely to be Flemish than German, and somewhat older than the beginning of the sixteenth century, to which it is here given. It is just such a piece as we meet in pictures by D. Bouts, G. David, Mabuse, Matsys, and B. van Orley, *i.e.*, 1420–1541. If we needed authority for calling this a Flemish work, the costumes of the St. Martin on the summit and of the figures of peasants which form its feet would suffice. Another treasure in a similar style—a hanap surmounted by a St.

George, lions *sejant* and tourelles forming its feet—deserves admiration, see plate vi. Plate vii. gives us an inimitable *bocal*, which was, in all probability, designed by the artist of plate iv. and is simply perfect. M. Darcel doubts if the fine and elaborate *bassin d’aiguère* of his plate xii. is “allemand ou italien”; it seems to us a perfect type of the former style of art and from late in the sixteenth century. We refer the pretty “petit hanap en bois” of plate xv. without hesitation to Flanders, and not to Germany or England, to one of which M. Darcel seems inclined to attribute it.

The “Lampe de Mosque” of glass, enamelled, coloured, and gilt, a magnificent instance inscribed in Arabic and dated c. 1350, which adorns plate i., “Verreries,” is, according to custom, named as “travail arabe.” Of course it is really from Alexandria or Cairo. The reproduction, although effective, is not worthy of this book; the same may be said of the “Lampe,” plate ii. (which like the last resembles relics at South Kensington and the British Museum); but the beautiful bottle of glass in a similar taste, plate iii., is more likely to be Persian than “arabe” in any sense. The “Verres vénétiens, XV^e Siècle,” on plate iv., are manifestly of rare merit, but we ascribe the taller one to the sixteenth century. Intensely Oriental, as the text before us truly says, are the cups and vases of gorgeous dark blue glass, gilded and jewelled, depicted on “Verreries,” plate v. The larger cup, though doubtless Venetian, might be Byzantine and four centuries older than the “fin du XV^e siècle.” There is something very Persian in the Venetian glass flagon (No. 12, plate vi.) painted in colours and white with huntsmen. M. E. Garnier, who writes this section of the catalogue, suggests that several examples were made at Damascus for the Persian market. The question of their origin is a very curious one. We are not quite satisfied with the text of Sir John Chardin, who was in Persia in 1672, which is here cited on the subject. Our impression is that these specimens are a good deal older than Chardin’s time. M. Garnier carefully warns students not—because certain inscriptions on antiquities are, as he calls it, banal and stupidly incorrect—on that account alone to refuse to accept the relics as due to the countries where the languages in question were used. He points to several instances enforcing his warning, and he might have added the fact that the fifteenth century brass dishes of Nuremberg, which are stamped confusedly with mottoes in old German, are nevertheless both ancient and authentic. The craftsmen who made them were, in fact, not the heroes modern dreamers assert of their class, but knavish mechanics and idle scamps, who, quite in the modern mode, put the carts before the horses and blundered with light hearts. Our space is filled, or it would be pleasant and profitable to study the remaining sections of this magnificent portion of the Collection Spitzer, and illustrate the departments on “Les Incrustations sur Métal,” “La Bijouterie,” and “La Coutellerie,” in which M. E. Molinier, E. Bonmaffé, and Henri d’Allemagne are respectively concerned.

PORTRAITS OF WYCLIF.

Liverpool.

As it is an old engraving, it may be worth while to mention the portrait of “John Wiclief” which is to be found in Samuel Clark’s ‘Marrow of Ecclesiastical History’ (ed. 1675, p. 109). I have also before me as I write half a dozen engravings of Wyclif, published in various works in the last and the present century, and I find that two of them have evidently been derived from the same original as Clark’s, and the others from the Dorset portrait.

J. F. MANSEGH.

Anti-Art Gossip.

THE annual “Return” to an order of the House of Commons concerning the Income and Expenditure of the British Museum, 1892, has been published, and, so far as regards the artistic and antiquarian departments of that establishment, besides matters in regard to the rearrangement of antiquities of which our readers are already informed, mentions the additions in the Egyptian Gallery of a fine monolithic column from Heracleopolis Magna, 18 feet high with a palm-leaf capital, *temp.* Rameses II.; from the Cyprus Exploration Fund, of various antiquities from that island; from Mr. R. Chignell, of a gold torc found at Dover; of a large collection (more than eleven hundred in number) of etchings and drawings in various modes, by George Cruikshank, the gift of that artist’s widow; of a collection of historical fans, from Lady C. Schreiber; and of the rearrangement of the prints after Reynolds, which is the finest in the world, according to Dr. Hamilton’s elaborate catalogue. 5,370 visitors to the Print Room during the year are recorded; 16,687 prints and drawings have been acquired during the same period—some of these we have already named. Gifts of “artists’ proofs” of prints have been made by Mr. Lefèvre and others.

AN interesting exhibition of paintings has been opened in the museum at Nottingham. It comprises Mr. Watts’s portrait of Mr. W. Crane, and, from the Chantrey Bequest, lent by the Royal Academy, Mr. Calderon’s much-talked-about ‘St. Elizabeth of Hungary.’ Sir J. E. Millais is represented by his ‘A Widow’s Mite.’ There are likewise works by Messrs. A. East, H. C. Whaithe, F. Brangwyn, and others.

MR. WHISTLER has been recently engaged upon an etching of Emanuel Hospital.

MR. FISHER UNWIN’s edition of Quevedo’s ‘Pablo de Segovia’ will be one of the handsomest books lately issued. The binding will be of vellum, so doctored as to appear contemporary with the work. The illustrations by Vierge, the famous Spanish artist in black and white, will not merely reproduce the cuts he contributed to the French translation. They have been re-engraved for Mr. Unwin from the originals, which were exhibited at the Paris Exhibition of 1889, and will be both larger and more distinguished in appearance. Mr. Joseph Pennell has written an estimate of Vierge’s work for this volume, and Mr. H. E. Watts, the translator and biographer of ‘Don Quixote,’ has written a criticism of Quevedo.

MR. WHISTLER has in preparation a new work entitled ‘Songs on Stone.’ It will be issued at intervals in portfolio, and each part will contain several plates. The first part will be ready very shortly. Mr. Heinemann will be the publisher.

AN autotype reproduction of Mr. W. Bell Scott’s etching after Blake’s highly finished water colour in the British Museum illustrating the words “There shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying; neither shall there be any more pain; for the former things are passed away,” will be one of the features of a volume of memorial verses by Mr. George Barlow, shortly to be published by Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein & Co., entitled ‘A Lost Mother.’

MRS. GILBERT writes:—

“I should be glad if you would correct a misapprehension in your otherwise very kindly paragraph relating to the late Josiah Gilbert, in your issue of September 10th. In truth, Mr. Gilbert’s susceptibilities were all in the other direction. Among his own wide circle of friends ‘The Dolomite Mountains’ came, not unnaturally, to be looked upon as *his* work, and this made him most anxious to safeguard in public the share his lifelong friend and companion, G. C. Churchill, had in it. This, I distinctly remember, was the cause of his writing in the inn book ‘joint author of ‘The Dolomite Mountains.’” He was, you are right, quite aware of ‘Churchill’s Dolomites,’ but, I can assure you, was never ‘vexed,’ but was amused! As Mr. Churchill

is still living and is well known, and in justice to the two friends, I should be glad to have this rectification made public."

MESSRS. MACMILLAN'S principal fine-art work will be 'Man in Art,' by P. G. Hamerton, an *édition de luxe*, with illustrations on Japanese vellum by artists from Dürer to Sir F. Leighton. They will also issue Schreiber's 'Atlas of Classical Antiquities,' edited by Prof. W. C. F. Anderson, 'Metal Colouring and Bronzing,' by A. H. Hiorns, 'A Grammar of Wood-Work,' by Walter E. Degerdon, 'Elementary Handicraft,' by W. A. S. Benson, and 'A Drawing Book,' containing examples from Leighton, Watts, Poynter, H. S. Marks, and others, by G. W. C. Hutchinson.

MESSRS. J. S. VIRTUE & Co. announce 'Cairo: Sketches of its History, Monuments, and Social Life,' by Stanley Lane-Poole, with illustrations by G. L. Seymour and others, 'The Pilgrims' Way from Winchester to Canterbury,' by Julia Cartwright (Mrs. Henry Ady), with illustrations by A. Quinton, and two maps of the route, and 'The Year's Art, 1893,' compiled by Marcus B. Huish.

A FRIEND writes:—

"The good Osnabrückers have been much exercised by the reported sale of their 'Emperor's Cup,' which formed the chief attraction of the group of drinking cups and other ornamental works in silver of their city. These had latterly been exhibited at the museum, where they were very securely housed in an iron fireproof safe, built into a wall and gazed in front. It having, however, transpired that the cup in question, after being offered to the South Kensington Museum, had been sold to one of our merchant princes for a large sum of money, the citizens bestirred themselves in the matter, and the sale was prohibited. Whether to save the cup from being surreptitiously got out of the city, or departing otherwise, it would be hard to say, it has been removed from the museum, and is said to be under lock and key in the strong room of the Rathaus, where, unfortunately, no one is allowed to look at it."

FURTHER reparations are proceeding on the exterior of the *chevet* of Notre Dame, Paris. All the famous flying buttresses of that portion of the cathedral, having suffered from the weather, are to be reconstructed; extensive repairs, including replacing many sheets of lead, are wanted to the roofs of the choir and nave; and the traceries of some of the windows, especially those in the great roses of the crossing, more particularly than on the south side, are in need of repair.

ADOLF MENZEL'S celebrated sketch of the interior of the Klosterkirche in Berlin during a sermon by Schleiermacher, which was painted in 1847, has been purchased for the Dresden Gallery.

THE lately deceased Theodor von Götz, of Dresden, the popular painter of battles, was both soldier and artist. He was born in 1826, and in 1848 entered the Saxon army, choosing a Leipzig regiment in the hope that he should be able at the same time to attend the Academy in that city; but as his regiment was ordered to Wurzen he had to depend upon his own resources. During the Schleswig-Holstein campaign of 1849 he made a great number of sketches, which he afterwards utilized in his pictures. In 1850 he lived in Dresden, where he entered the atelier of the battle-painter Ludwig Albrecht Schuster, who had just come from the school of Horace Vernet in Paris. The first of his large pictures, the storming of the Düppeter Schanzen, was exhibited in 1851. During the Franco-German War of 1870-71, in which Von Götz was advanced to a Bataillons Kommandeur and Oberstlieutenant, he found opportunity to make a large collection of military sketches, and in 1872 he resigned his commission in order to devote himself exclusively to art. The King of Saxony possesses several of his pictures. His masterpiece, 'Die Begrüssung des Kronprinzen Albert von Sachsen' (after the fight at Beaumont, August 30th, 1870), is in the Dresden Gallery.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

THE CARDIFF FESTIVAL.

THIS meeting, of course, derives interest from the fact that it is the first of its kind ever held in Wales, but we have still to wait for a festival really representative of the Principality, the English element being too strongly represented not only in the list of principal vocalists and in the orchestra, but even in the chorus. The Welsh choirs which have visited the metropolis from time to time have commanded admiration by the wonderful fulness and volume of tone produced; but it is precisely in these qualities that the Cardiff choir is wanting. The voices are sweet, but by no means powerful, and their singing lacks the dash and vigour which we generally associate with the best provincial choirs. Thus the performance of 'Elijah,' with which the festival opened on Tuesday evening, was not in any sense remarkable, though it was impossible to find any serious fault. Most of the choruses were rendered with clockwork-like precision, if with little spirit, and the marks of expression were well observed. Mr. Watkin Mills's interpretation of the leading part continues to gain in dramatic intensity, and it certainly ranks second to that of Mr. Santley, though at some distance. Of the efforts of Madame Nordica, Miss Hilda Wilson, and Mr. Lloyd there is no occasion to speak, but words of praise are due to Miss Maggie Davies and Miss Eleanor Rees for their efficient and artistic aid.

The choral works presented at the first morning performance on Wednesday were Dvorák's 'Stabat Mater' and Prof. Stanford's 'The Revenge.' In both of these the Cardiff choir displayed excellent qualities, perhaps unexpected, for the music was, of course, less familiar than 'Elijah,' while the standard of merit was appreciably higher. There was no faltering in the most difficult passages of the 'Stabat Mater,' the attack being firm and the intonation almost invariably accurate. Moreover, in 'The Revenge' the clearness with which the words were enunciated calls for special commendation, this being doubtless due to Sir Joseph Barnby, who has thus far evinced the highest qualities as a festival conductor, having evidently made the most of the material placed at his command. The rendering of the solos in Dvorák's work by Miss Anna Williams, Miss Eleanor Rees, Mr. Ben Davies, and Mr. Ludwig does not call for remark. Beethoven's Symphony in c minor and Sullivan's 'In Memoriam' Overture were included in the programme, both works receiving justice from the orchestra.

The evening programme drew the largest audience of the week, the main attraction being Sir Arthur Sullivan's 'Golden Legend,' under the direction of the composer. The performance, on the whole, was exceedingly meritorious, the choir especially distinguishing itself in the unaccompanied pieces, which were sung with charming refinement and without loss of pitch. Madame Nordica, Miss Hilda Wilson, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Ludwig, and Mr.

Watkin Mills were, of course, satisfactory as the soloists. Schumann's Symphony in B flat, No. 1, and the Overture to Gounod's opera 'Le Médecin malgré lui' were dealt with in the second part. Of the remainder of the festival, including the performance of Dr. Joseph Parry's new oratorio 'Saul of Tarsus,' a very remarkable work, we must speak next week.

Musical Gossip.

WE have received the prospectus of the Royal Choral Society's arrangements for the coming season, from which it appears that ten concerts will be given, as follows: November 2nd, Dvorák's 'Requiem'; 23rd, Berlioz's 'Faust'; December 7th, 'The Golden Legend'; January 2nd, 'The Messiah'; 18th, a 'Solemn Mass,' by Miss E. M. Smythe, and parts i. and ii. of 'The Creation'; February 15th, 'The Redemption'; March 8th, 'Israel in Egypt'; 31st (Good Friday), 'The Messiah'; April 19th, 'St. Paul'; May 10th, 'Elijah.' It is understood that the performance of Miss Smythe's mass is due to interest taken in the work and its composer by members of the royal family. It is a pity that a place could not be found for Dr. Hubert Parry's 'Job,' the most important of this season's festival novelties, but the repetition of Dvorák's magnificent 'Requiem' will be welcome. The principal artists already engaged include Mesdames Albani, Anna Williams, Margaret Hoare, Clara Butt, Nordica, Hilda Wilson, Patey, and Belle Cole; and Messrs. Lloyd, Iver McKay, Ben Davies, Watkin Mills, Henschel, Norman Salmond, and Andrew Black.

THE Highbury Philharmonic Society has secured the right of first performance in London of Dr. Parry's 'Job.' It will be remembered that the same enterprising body was the first to present the composer's 'De Profundis' last season after its production at Hereford.

SIR JOSEPH BARNBY conducted a rehearsal of the Leeds Festival choir last week, and expressed his opinion that the force was unsurpassable even in Yorkshire.

MR. BASIL TREE, manager of St. James's Hall, sends us the first issue this season of his 'Panel Concert Date List,' showing at a glance the dates of all the serial and other concerts during the coming winter and spring.

It is stated that the Carnarvon male-voice choir, which took the first prize in the recent Eisteddfod at Rhyl, will visit Chicago next year if the necessary funds can be obtained.

THE Duke of Saxe-Coburg offers a prize of 5,000 marks for the best one-act opera to be performed next summer at Gotha. Both the music and the libretto must be original and never have been performed before. The sum of 1,000 marks is to be deducted from the prize for the libretto. The competition is open to German composers only, and the judges are Herren Sucher, C. Goldmark, W. Jahn, H. Levi (of Munich), K. Reinecke, and E. Schuch.

ACCORDING to the reports of continental papers, a number of hitherto unpublished compositions of Chopin will shortly be issued at Warsaw.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. Emil Behnke, which took place at Ostend last Saturday. He had for some time suffered from a lung affection, which eventually proved fatal. Originally a vocalist, he took to teaching early in life, but for many years he devoted himself entirely to the physiology of the human voice. He was a recognized authority on vocal production, and he will best be remembered by the works which he wrote in collaboration with Mr. Lennox Browne, namely, 'The Child's Voice' and 'Voice, Song, and Speech.' Mr. Behnke had attained the age of fifty-six years.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

VAUDEVILLE.—Revival of 'Our Boys,' By H. J. Byron.
HAYMARKET.—'The Queen of Manoa,' a Play in Four Acts.
By Haddon Chambers and W. Outram Tristram.
DRURY LANE.—'The Prodigal Daughter,' a Drama in Four Acts.
By Henry Pettitt and Sir Augustus Harris.

OF the three theatrical productions which mark the beginning of the autumn season, the revival is the most interesting. Byron's plays swarm with faults. They seem all to have been dashed off in a hurry. The characters are inconsistent, the dialogue is uncharacteristic, the action is improbable, and the dénouement is arbitrary. These not too palatable truths were dinned into Byron's ears as long as he lived. With a sort of *amende*, then, we say that, in view of the present state of affairs, we should be glad of more of them. Upon its revival at the Vaudeville, the scene of its first production, 'Our Boys' enchanted the audience. So genuine was its mirth, so hearty and breezy its atmosphere, and so attractive were its geniality and domesticity, that the public could not suppress its delight. Mr. David James repeated his performance of the retired cheesemonger, and acted with consummate feeling and power; Mr. Farren was excellent; and the entire performance was even better than when, with many of the same exponents, the piece was first seen. One forgot accordingly that the last act is gummied on (no stronger term is permissible) to the previous two, that the heroines behave like two little idiots, and that the whole is as unreasonable as delightful.

After seeing this piece we turn to 'The Queen of Manoa,' and contemplate an English lady flirting desperately with one of those heroes of Southern blood and passions before whose fatal beauty women go down like ninepins before a good player in a skittle alley. Does any one seriously accept gentlemen of this description; and are our wives of to-day unable to make a two hours' stand against an adorer with a dark complexion and a foreign name? In Palais Royal farce the "Rastaquœre" is amusing enough. He should, however, be kept there. When we see him in an English drawing-room, breaking the hearts of our maidens and overpowering our matrons, we refuse to accept him. 'The Queen of Manoa' is, in fact, a mere vehicle for Mrs. Langtry to exhibit her taste in dress. We think of 'Samson,' and ask, admiringly enough—

But who is this? what thing of sea or land—
Female of sex it seems—
That so bedecked, ornate, and gay
Comes this way sailing,
Like a stately ship
Of Tarsus bound for th' isles
Of Javan or Gadire?

But drama aims at something more than the exhibition of a woman, however manifold her diamonds and her charms, and we have no play. We have a picnic—last resource of the embarrassed dramatist—in which a French nobleman tumbles into a hamper, and some of the guests drink real champagne. We have mock poets and musicians, and an entire world as impossible as it is uninteresting. It is useless to say anything concerning acting in a piece which is meant apparently to serve a non-dramatic purpose.

Drury Lane, meanwhile, is turned prac-

tically into a circus. As an exhibition of realism and of conquest over difficulties the new piece will draw all London; as a drama it is destitute of a claim to consideration. When the Chevalier Philibert de Gramont quitted London somewhat abruptly, he was overtaken at Dover by the brothers Antony and George Hamilton, who asked him: "Chevalier, have you forgotten nothing in London?" "Pardon me," answered the fugitive, "I have forgotten to marry your sister." Upon a similar slip of memory on the part of a young gentleman who elopes with the daughter of a baronet turns the plot of 'The Prodigal Daughter.' Why this new Olivia was thus treated by a youth whose intentions were strictly honourable, and why a gently nurtured girl should consent to flaunt it at the most conspicuous Parisian hotel in elaborate costumes with a man who is not her husband, are matters somewhat hard of comprehension. We are not greatly concerned with them, however, and the escape answers the purpose of the dramatists, who show us in their first act a country house with a hunting breakfast, and in the second give an almost exact reproduction of the Grand Hôtel. After the "bold seducer" has been swindled out of his money at baccarat and is compelled to leave his companion to the tender mercies of the villain who has designs upon her, the interest is transferred to a racehorse whom it is sought to "nobble." Then follow scenes of weighing, mounting, racing, &c., which are marvellously lifelike, and constitute the attraction; and in the last act Olivia—that is Rose Woodmere—returns penitent to be clasped to the bosom of the Vicar of Wakefield, otherwise Sir John Woodmere, and by a tardy marriage to wind up what is but a tangled matter at the best. Comedy of a somewhat conventional sort enlivens scenes that are destitute of reason or cohesion, the whole constituting an entertainment that will probably attract London for months to come. Taken for what it is, the piece is admirably acted, but the record of its attractions is better suited to a sporting journal than to a periodical concerning itself with art.

Shadows of the Stage. By William Winter. (Edinburgh, Douglas).—Mr. Winter's new volume, somewhat oddly called 'Shadows of the Stage,' consists of a further selection from the essays upon stage subjects he has contributed to various American periodicals. His subjects are principally American, and his papers upon departed actors, such as William Florence, John McCullough, Charlotte Cushman, and Lawrence Barrett, and upon such still living lights of the stage as Miss Genevieve Ward, Miss Ada Rehan, Mrs. Gilbert, and Mr. James Lewis, give the little volume some claim upon attention as a chronicle. English artists who have visited America, and some whose claims, English or American, might be difficult to adjust, receive also full attention. Mr. Irving and Miss Terry are thus dealt with in 'Faust,' in 'Olivia,' in 'The Merchant of Venice,' and other pieces; Lord Tennyson's 'Foresters' is reviewed; and Mr. E. S. Willard, Miss Mary Anderson, and Mr. Richard Mansfield are among those who receive Mr. Winter's *imprimatur*. One of the most eloquent and graceful of critics, Mr. Winter is also one of the most appreciative. His task, admirably executed, is to be the defender and eulogist of the stage, and to show that it has, as regards its modern exponents, in no respect fallen from its highest estate. Homage such

as he renders must necessarily be invaluable to the recipient, and will be of highest use to future generations who seek to know how the Irvings, Booths, Terrys, and Rehans of to-day compare with the Garricks, Barrys, Abingtons, and Clives of the last century, or, indeed, with their predecessors, the Bettertons, Harts, Mountforts, and Bracegirdles whom Colley Cibber immortalizes. Sufficiently vivid are the pictures Mr. Winter presents. Some of his eulogies we are indisposed to echo, as when he praises Edwin Booth for having "a tattered and mouldy fool's cap attached to the skull of Yorick" thrown up in the graveyard scene in 'Hamlet.' As a rule, however, the criticism is as judicious as it is sparkling, and the volume commends itself to every lover of the stage.

Victorien Sardou: a Personal Study. By Blanche Roosevelt. (Kegan Paul & Co.).—A sufficiently vivid portraiture of the author of 'Patrie,' 'La Tosca,' 'Thermidor,' and a score other successes is furnished by Mrs. Roosevelt, an American lady with whom M. Sardou is said to be collaborating in a play, and who has lived in Paris in association with Victor Hugo and other men of letters. The account of Sardou's life is close and familiar without being indiscreet, and a good idea of his method of workmanship, his mode of life, and his conversation is supplied. Some carelessness in the latter portion is all that mars a pleasant and readable volume. Towards the close, however, not only is there a plentiful derangement of accents, but such mistakes as "Les Gauches" for "Les Ganaches," "De Najec" for "De Najac," and the like. Sometimes the error is grave, as when M. Sardou is said to have given 'L'Écureuil' to the Vaudeville under the pseudonym of "Cart." The volume is ushered in by an introductory and eulogistic preface by Mr. W. Beatty Kingston.

Dramatic Gossip.

It is with 'The Bells,' and not, as had previously been announced, with 'King Henry VIII.,' that the Lyceum reopens this evening. For the change of plan the illness of Miss Terry is responsible. It is hoped that this delightful actress will be sufficiently recovered to reappear as Queen Katharine on Saturday next.

THE revival by Mr. Irving of 'The Bells,' somewhat curiously coincides with the first performance of 'Le Juif Polonais,' from which it is taken, at the Théâtre Français. Originally given at the Théâtre Cluny, 'Le Juif Polonais' has found its way through the Gaité, the Ambigu Comique, and the Porte Saint-Martin, to the Maison de Molière, where, with M. Got as Mathias and Mlle. Reichenberg as Annette, it is now being played.

WITH reference to the volume of plays by Messrs. W. E. Henley and R. L. Stevenson which Mr. David Nutt will publish early in November, it may interest our readers to know that in 'Admiral Guinea,' Pew, the blind sailor, who makes so striking a figure in 'Treasure Island,' reappears. Admiral Guinea is, of course, a retired pirate captain, who has a pretty daughter and a hoard of treasure. 'Deacon Brodie' has been produced with very great success in America by Mr. E. J. Henley, who used to play at the Gaiety, and 'Beau Austin' is familiar to students of the modern drama. Messrs. Henley and Stevenson have written one other play, on the death of Robert Macaire, which is withheld from the present publication for reasons of dramatic copyright. Mr. Stevenson has always had a weakness for the pirate character. A prominent personage in 'Treasure Island,' Israel Hands, to wit, really existed. He escaped Execution Dock by a legal quibble after the capture of Teach, and in 1729 "was begging his bread on the streets of London." Teach himself appears in the 'Master of Balantrae,' much as he is depicted in that admirable

work 'Capt. Johnson's Lives of the Pyrates and Highwaymen.' A new edition of Esquemelin's rare 'Buccaneers' is just going to be issued. Cannot any publisher give us Johnson's far more interesting work, ungarbled and complete?

MR. HEINEMANN announces 'Stray Memories,' by Miss Ellen Terry, illustrated,—a new play in three acts by Henrik Ibsen,—a new play by Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson,—and the following plays by Arthur W. Pinero: 'Dandy Dick,' 'The Schoolmistress,' 'The Weaker Sex,' 'Lords and Commons,' 'The Squire,' and 'Sweet Lavender.'

'COUSIN'S COURTSHIP' is the title of a comedieta by Miss Mary Collette, a clever young actress, the daughter of Mr. Charles Collette, which will shortly be produced at a London theatre.

An adaptation by Mr. W. Lestocq of a Palais Royal piece entitled 'Monsieur Chasse' is said to be in contemplation at the Comedy.

A NEW ballet, entitled 'Up the River,' has been added to the programme at the Alhambra, which, under Mr. Hollingshead's management, has undergone entire redecoration.

TERRY'S THEATRE will open under Mr. Alport's management on October 3rd, on which day Miss Achurch and Mr. Charrington will begin a season at Brighton.

THE October number of the *Theatre* will contain Mr. Clement Scott's reply to Mr. William Archer's attack on him in the *Fortnightly Review* for August, in the article 'The Drama in the Doldrums.'

'THE GREAT DEMONSTRATION' is the title of a slight and amusing piece added to the programme at the Royalty, which closes this evening. It is by Mr. Zangwill, and mixes courtship and politics in sufficiently mirthful fashion.

IN the forthcoming revival by the Independent Theatre of the 'Duchess of Malfi,' Miss Mary Rorke will play the Duchess, Mr. Murray Carson Bosola, and Mr. Ian Robertson the Cardinal.

MR. GEORGE GIDDENS, long a leading comedian at the Criterion, has departed for America, where he will produce a play by "Austin Fryers" called 'The Radical.' The part in 'Betsy' taken by Mr. Giddens is now played by Mr. W. R. Shirley.

THE last African mail brings news of the deaths through chill, at Johannesburg, of the Misses Linda Verner and Bessie Morris, of the Globe Burlesque Company, whilst Mr. Eyre, of the Ward-Vernon Company, has also died. Quite a panic was reported as existing among the theatrical community then visiting the Rand.

A SHORT time ago the American newspapers stated that the Oberammergau Passionsspiel would be performed at Chicago during the Exhibition season by some of the natives of that commune. The *Reichsanzeiger* says that the statement is a pure piece of invention, without the slightest background of fact.

LUDWIG BARNAY has announced to the members of the company of the Berliner Theater that he intends to resign his post as director at the end of the theatrical season of 1894. He has held the post since September, 1888. He founded the Berliner Theater for the specific performance of historical tragedy "mit künstler-verständiger Inszenierung," after his retirement from the Deutsche Theater in Berlin, of which he was one of the founders.

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